ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, OCTOBER 11, 1916 No. 5

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THE INEFFECTIVE DYE TARIFF

When the European war ends Germany, perhaps more than any other nation engaged in that conflict, will try to sell her goods to the United States. Shut out from the markets of the Allied countries she will turn to this great neutral country as a market for her products. She will need credit, as she must buy our raw materials for her industries. To get this credit she will sell us as much as she can, at low prices if she must, but at high prices if she can get them. Chemicals and dyes are sure to be one of the first to feel the attack of German competition. There seems to be no doubt in the minds of American dye manufacturers that Germany will sell dyes in this country after the war as cheaply as she dares to. These dye manufacturers doubt the efficacy of the unfair competition clause of the new general revenue bill to prevent "dumping" of German dyes here at very low prices. In those dyes which American manufacturers are now making on a large scale it is doubtful whether German competition is much to feared, but what will happen in indigo and other dyes from which Congress withdrew the needed protection of a 5-cent sur-tax?

If we do not make indigo dyes in this country we must buy them elsewhere, and Germany will be in a position to sell them to us at her own price. She will either charge our textile interests shockingly high prices, or she will sell at ruinously low prices in order to get their orders for other dyes made in America on which she could not meet prices in open competition. In either event Congress has left a fatal weakness in the dye tariff, and one which must be remedied before dye manufacturers will go ahead with confidence in the future.

Dye manufacturers are now doing some "watchful waiting" themselves. They are waiting to see if the coming National election will result in a new Congress committed to a policy of reasonable and just protection to American industries. The dye manufacturers are not asking for perpetual protection, they are merely asking for a chance to overcome the lead which Germany has on the rest of the world in the manufacture of dyes, and which gives her an advantage which even American ingenuity and resourcefulness cannot hope to overcome in less than five years. Complete and just protection—nothing short of that—for at least five years is due our American dye and chemical industry. and we look to another Congress to remedy the defects of the present tariff bill.

U. S. EXPORTS TO ENGLAND OVER A BILLION DOLLARS

How the Allies' blockade has gradually shut off supplies from Germany and Austria-Hungary until the point has been reached at which these two countries receive absolutely nothing from the United States is demonstrated in figures published by the Department of Commerce.

In August, 1915, despite the war, the United States sent $38,743 worth of goods to Germany. This August, according to the official figures, nothing was sent. In the first

eight months of 1915, American exports to Germany were $11,688,510. This year in the same period there was sent just $1,003,233. The bulk of these supplies, however, were sent early in the year before the blockade reached its limit of intensity.

To Austria the United States sent in August, 1915, $6,698, and this August nothing. American exports to the dual monarchy for January to August, 1916, however, exceeded those of the same time last year. The figures are, respectively, 1916, $68,385; 1915, $43,334.

But in the same periods, the United States shipped millions to the Allies. Exports to the United Kingdom leaped from $93,190,955 in August, 1915, to $159,437,554 in August, 1916. Exports for January-August, 1915, to the United Kingdom were $753,470,395; this year they were $1,207,750,939.

Russia, too, shows an enormous advance. In August, 1915, the United States sent to Russia (European and Asiatic), $12,485,431, and in August, 1916, $61,553,560. January-August, 1915, exports to Russia were $81,292,833. This year in the same time they were $300,362,626.

Exports to Italy and Japan doubled from one August to the other, increased one and a half times for France, and quadrupled to Belgium.

Imports were also much affected. In August, 1915, Germany exported to America $725,244 and this August $82,579. In the first eight months last year she sent $36,819,943 this year but $4,986,031. Austro-Hungary's August, 1915, exportation to the United States was $113,061; this year it was $18,818. Her January-August, 1915, export was $4,540,168, this year it was only $515,026.

The Allies' imports increased largely, the figures for August last, and for August this year were roughly:

United Kingdom, $24,500,000 and $18,500,000; France, $10,000,000 and $7,500,000; Japan, $19,900,000 and $10,000,000; Italy, $3,000,000 and $2,000,000; Russia, $1,000,000 and $400,000.

OUR IMPORTS OF POTASH

The announcement of the discovery of possible deposits of potash in Cuba lends interest to a compilation of the imports of and consumption in the United States of potash in its various forms, made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York. The compilation shows that the average importation of potash in the years immediately preceding the war averaged about 10 million dollars a year, the total for the five years ending with 1913 being in round terms 50 million dollars, but have fallen since the war to about one-tenth of the normal.

As practically all of this came from Germany the quantity imported showed a marked decline in the second half of the calendar year 1914, the reduction for the full calendar year being about 25 per cent when compared with 1913, while in 1915 the imports of this class of materials are stated by the Geological Survey as but about 10 per cent of the normal. In value, however, the figures do not show so great a decline because of the advance in prices per unit of quantity.

The rapid increase in the use of this material in the United States is shown by the fact that the total imports of potash in all forms was in the calendar year 1901, $4,266,000; 1909, $7,685,000; 1910, $8,364,000; 1911, $11,826,000; 1913, $10,70 ,000 falling to $8,701,000 in 1914 and $3,750,000 in 1915, while the figures of the fiscal year 1916 are materially lower than those of the calendar year 1915.

IMPORTERS WIN IN DYE CENSUS PROTEST

Secretary Redfield Deletes Certain Information Held by German Interests to Give Unnecessary Publicity to Their Business

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 10.—Importers of dyestuffs into the United States won a victory last week when instructions were issued by Secretary of Commerce Redfield for the publication of the dyestuff census, recently undertaken by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, without the use of that information against which the importers complained on the ground that it gave unnecessary publicity to their business.

As issued, the census will not show the individual transactions of each of the importers, as originally planned. There were many American manufacturers of dyestuffs and of commodities into the production of which dyes enter who wanted the fullest possible information on all points. It is said that a great deal of political influence was brought to bear on the department to have the undesirable material withheld. The strongest protest came from Herman A. Metz and Charles J. Hardy, the latter representing a number of importers.

The importers insisted that the publication of the census, as originally compiled, revealed secrets that would serve no purpose in the upbuilding of the American industry, and urged that there be omitted the figures showing the importations by various firms of the different dyes, and that the figures be lumped.

There are many sound technical reasons for the retention of this information in the proposed pamphlet, as outlined by experts. For instance, many dyestuffs appear under different designations, or under the same designation, under varying marks. It is the practice in the literature and in the trade in colors to append to distinguishing brands, or marks, in brackets, the symbols in current use to represent the several makers.

A given color might be handled in the trade under the name, say, Varine F F, and be manufactured by two firms. Of essentially the same chemical composition, the two brands are, however, clearly distinguishable by certain physical characteristics of more or less importance in connection with dyeing operations. If Badische or Sandoz make the same brand it is customary to append in brackets the symbol of the maker as: "Varine F F (B)" or "Varine F F (S)." The symbols of the maker thus become an integral part of the current trade designation. Without them the census would lose all claims to technical and commercial accuracy.

It is further declared, without this designation of makers, any intelligent, experienced tinctorial chemist could work out the manufacturing sources of the great mass of the dyes enumerated in this compilation. It would, however, be a work of many days, or weeks, for each possessor of a copy of the census desirous of having it in shape to furnish complete information at a glance.

The practical value of this compilation is vastly heightened by the presence of these symbols, in the case of the dyer. All makers of colors provide extensive manuals for using all colors of their own make. The census tells any dyer just what manuals he can conveniently employ in connection with every color designation to be found in current American trade.

Proponents of the full census point out that the dyestuff business has always been surrounded by great secrecy and mystery, with names, forms, varieties and other information hidden and clouded under technical terms, and all so juggled as to mean little or nothing to the consumer; with formulae which even a chemist could not understand, all designed to keep in every way possible from the general public any information that might give them a real insight into the business. In this particular exigency, when, fearing unfair competition at the conclusion of the present European war, a Democratic Congress enacted laws to prevent such a condition, and directly aimed at the dyestuff industry, American manufacturers are entitled to every bit of information that can be furnished them that the American industry can be carried forward to meet the entire requirements of all of our manufacturers. They should know exactly how much

(*Concluded on page* 5.)

APPEAL OF DRUG OFFICIALS' DECISIONS TO THE COURTS ADVOCATED BY N. W. D. A.

Baltimore Convention Urges Drug Law Amendment—The Business Machinery of the Organization to be Overhauled—Morrisson to Preside at Chicago Meeting, 1917.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—That in many cases a positive injustice is wrought on importers of drugs and chemicals which may be condemned by pure food officials as below standard without there being any appeal from this decision to the courts was brought out at the annual meeting of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association which closed in this city today. This, it is maintained, is contrary to the rights granted to citizens by the Constitution that they shall not be depirved of property without due process of the law, and the association's attorney is of the opinion that it will be possible to amend the pure food laws so that an appeal to the courts shall be possible in the case of officials' decisions.

This matter was brought to the attention of the members assembled at the 42nd annual meeting in the able report on "Adulteration" by C. Mahlon Kline, of Philadelphia. Mr. Kline pointed out that there was often a seeming disposition on the part of pure food officials to pervert the spirit of justice by assuming that dealers in drugs and chemicals were guilty before they were proved innocent and he cited specific cases where arbitrary standards were set up from which there was no appeal.

Another report of especial interest was that read by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin on "Suits Against Members" in which the settlement out of court of the famous Park suit was officially announced. A very complete report from the legislative committee, dealing principally with the Harrison narcotic law and Schedule B of the emergency war revenue bill, was read by George W. Lattimer of Columbus. The committee reviewed its efforts towards the repeal of Schedule B and expressed its belief in an early amendment of the Harrison law. That the tax on alcohol is liable to be increased was also forecast.

These laws were also touched upon by President Charles Gibson in his address. He also spoke of the epochal developments in the drug business brought about by the European war, reviewing the new coal tar industry and the abnormal market conditions. The president advocated adequate tariff protection for these new industries, and warned the members that "our present prosperity has been thrust upon us."

Professor J. H. Beal, speaking for the American Pharmaceutical Association, also took drug and chemical legislation as his text. He scored "the slobby sentimentalism of rabid prohibitionists and would-be reformers" that has driven many efficacious and harmless medicines from the shelves of the drug stores.

Professor Joseph P. Remington addressed the convention on the subject of the new Pharmacopoeia. "No book written by men can be letter perfect," he said, "but we believe that the new Pharmacopoeia is the best one in the world." He dwelt at length upon the labor of revision, and, pointed out that the rapid developments in pharmacy and medicine and the fact that the book was now the legal standard of the country, made it advisable to have supplements published every five years, between the regular revisions.

The discussion following the reading of the report of the Board of Control brought forth some sharp criticism of the conduct of the annual meetings. The attack was led by Dr. Schieffelin, a former president, who suggested that more time should be devoted to a discussion of the reports and that the delegates pay more attention to business at the conventions. Baltimore's proverbial hospitality played havoc with some of the business sessions and valuable and important reports were on more than one occasion read before very slim gatherings. Mr. Plaut suggested that reports be printed in advance and distributed to members, and Dr. Schieffelin supplemented this with a plea to have the reports edited and boiled down. As a result of this discussion, a motion was passed empowering the president to appoint a committee to study this matter, print the reports, and draw up a schedule of business to be followed at the next meeting. This committee will also serve at that meeting as a committee on rules.

Chicago delegates were early in evidence in their campaign to bring the N. W. D. A. to their city next autumn, and their efforts were crowned with success.

James W. Morrisson, of Chicago, who has served as chairman of the hard working board of control, was unanimously elected president, and Harvey H. Robinson, of Baltimore, who did more than yeoman service as chairman of the local committee in charge of this year's gathering, is the new first vice president. The other officers elected for the ensuing year are: William Scott, Indianapolis, second vice president; I. A. Solomons, Savannah, third vice president; S. A. Andrews, Minneapolis, fourth vice president; and Nelson P. Snow, Syracuse, fifth vice president.

The new board of control is composed of Charles E. Bedwell, Omaha, chairman; George R. Merrell, St. Louis; A. D. Parker, New Orleans; F. C. Groover, Jacksonville, Fla.; and L. D. Sale, Los Angeles. The new board of control re-elected F. E. Holliday, of New York City, secretary, and Evan E. A. Stone, assistant secretary, reappointing the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York City, treasurer.

IMPORTERS WIN IN DYE CENSUS PROTEST

Continued from Page 4.

of each color is being sent into the United States, and who is making it, as well as the value thereof.

The following twenty-four concerns are making dyes abroad:

1. THE SIX LEADING GERMAN COMPANIES.

Actien-Gesellschaft fur Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin. Founded, 1873. Branches in France and Russia.

Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on the Rhine. Founded, 1865. Branches in France and Russia.

Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen on the Rhine. Founded, 1862. Branches in France, Russia, and the United States (Rensselaer, N. Y.)

Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Founded, 1870. Branches in France and Russia.

Kalle & Co., A. G., Biebrich-on-the-Rhine. Founded, 1870. Branch in Russia.

Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Bruning, Hochst-on-the-Main. Founded, 1862. Branches in France and Russia.

2. THE SEVEN SMALLER GERMAN COMPANIES.

Leipziger Anilinfabrik Beyer & Kegel, Furstenberg near Leipzig. Founded, 1882.

Chemikalienwerk Griesheim G. m. b. H., Griesheim-on-the-Main. **Founded, 1881.**

Carl Jager G. m. b. H., Anilinfarbenfabrik, Dusseldorf. Founded, 1823.

Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Offenbach-on-the-Main. Founded, 1842.

Farbwerk Muhlheim vorm. A. Leonhardt & Co., Muhlheim-on-the-Main. Founded, 1879. Branch in France.

Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter-Meer, Uerdingen-on-the-Rhine. Founded, 1877.

Wulfing, Dahl & Co., A. G., Barmen. Founded, 1842.

3. DUTCH, BELGIAN AND FRENCH COMPANIES

Farbwerk Ammersfoort, Ammersfoort, Netherlands. Founded, 1888.

Niederlandische Farben- und Chemikalienfabrik Delft, Delft, Netherlands. Founded, 1897. Branch in Russia.

A. Wiescher & Co., Succs., Haeron, Belgium. Founded, 1836.

Societe Anonyme des Matieres colorantes et produits chimiques St. Denis (formerly A. Poirrier), St. Denis, near Paris, France. Founded, 1830.

4. SWISS COMPANIES, ALL AT BASEL.

Farbwerke vorm. L. Durand, Huguenin & Co. Founded, 1871. Branches in Germany and France.

Anilinfarben- und Extract-Fabriken vorm. Joh. Rud. Geigy. Founded, 1764. Branches in France, Germany and Russia.

Gesellschaft fur chemische Industrie. Founded, 1885. Branch in France.

Chemische Fabrik vorm. Sandoz & Co. Founded, 1887.

5. ENGLISH COMPANIES

The Clayton Aniline Co. (Ltd.), Clayton, near Manchester. Founded, 1876.

Clauss & Co. (formerly Clauss & Ree), Clayton, near Manchester. Founded, 1890.

Colne Vale Chemical Co., Milnsbridge, near Huddersfield.

Read Holliday & Sons (Ltd.), Huddersfield. Founded, 1830. (Purchased by British Dyes (Ltd.) in 1915.)

Levinstein (Ltd.), Crumpsall Vale, near Manchester. Founded, 1864.

RUSSIA AS A FIELD FOR EXPORTATIONS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, ETC.

Conditions Obtaining in That Country Which American Exporter Must Consider Are Interestingly Told by Ivan Narodny at Chemical Convention

By IVAN NARODNY,
Secretary of the Russian-American Asiatic Society.

The Russian chemical industry is merely in its infancy and hardly more than two decades old, as far as the home production is concerned. It is one of the oldest and yet youngest of Russian industries. It is old, because the Russians produced their chemicals and drugs, perfumes and dyes when the rest of Europe was plunged in barbarism; it is young in the modern industrial sense, and dates back only to the middle of the past century.

As Russia differs from the rest of the world socially, artistically and politically, likewise she differs in her chemical industry and trade from anything known on this side of the ocean.

The outside world has been accustomed to consider Russia as backward, uncivilized and frozen, while in reality Russia is a continent or world by itself. I have found most of the statistical figures on Russian commercial, economic and artistic life fundamentally wrong. The people here do not know that the "Kupechestwo," the merchant class of Russia, is older perhaps than the German "Hansa" or the English "Lloyd," as it dates back to the fifteenth century. The "Kalashnikoffs," "Kulikoffs" and "Poppoffs" were historic figures in opening trade channels into the Orient, Tibet, Persia, China, Japan and for two centuries before the other European countries knew anything of them. For many centuries the Russian merchants were the only middlemen between the Oriental and the Occidental markets. The Nijny-Novgorod Fair is, and remains, one of the most picturesque potential factors in European mercantile history.

A Narrow Field

The Russian statisticians limit the chemical industry to a rather narrow field. The Russians do not classify under the chemical industry the production and sale of vaseline, paraffine, mineral oil, cement, soap, varnish, glue, explosives, starch, turpentine, glycerine, glucose, sugar, herbs, oils and tanning substances. Under the word chemical industry the Russians mean merely the industry of pure chemicals, drugs, coal-tar products and perfumes.

If we should count the Russian production of linseed, sunflowerseed, hemp, mustard and other vegetable oils as chemical industry, the field would be rather large. Russia has also a large glue production, gelatine and glycerine trade which does not belong to the group of our subject.

It is estimated that the Russian production of various oils, glue, inks and varnishes amounts to half a million roubles annually, if not more. Many of Russian chemical products, roots, barks, herbs, oils, etc., were sold by the Germans as theirs, though in actuality they were made in Russia. Thus the Russian glue, licorice root, extracts and oils were sold here and in England as the German products.

Until the war the Germans practically controlled the Russian chemical trade in a way. They dominated the market of the aniline dyes, of drugs, of certain perfumes and pure chemicals. The Germans controlled all the Russian chemical imports. The Russian druggists and drug manufacturers were mostly either Germans, Finns, Jews, Poles, Esthonians or Letts. It was only the big wholesale trade of chemicals and drugs that was handled by the Russians themselves.

It is estimated that the Russian chemical industry in 1913 amounted to 200,000,000 roubles, 50 per cent of which were imported. Russia imported pure chemicals and drugs to an amount of 25,000,000 roubles annually. But numerous Russian chemicals were imported either as general merchandise or as by-products of some other industry. Thus the artificial fertilizer, the superphosphate, thomasphosphate, etc., were imported as agricultural substances free of duty. Opium, essential oils, etc., were imported from the Oriental countries without any control, as the Russian frontier line with China is fully 5,000 miles long.

Soda Industry the Largest

Of all the Russian chemical industries the soda was considered as the largest. In 1913 Russia produced 400,000,000 pounds of calcined, 150,000,000 pounds of caustic and 20,000,000 pounds of bicarbonate of soda. The biggest Russian concern in this line produced nearly 76 per cent of all soda products. The Russian soda industry has proven a great success, as the shares of the soda manufacturing stock companies paid 30 per cent dividend.

Russia manufactured a limited quantity of natrium and bromide salts and solutions, but most of these products were imported from Germany. Russia manufactured, however, a large quantity of sulphuric and hydrochloric acids and chemicals connected with these in 1913—400,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid of 66 per cent B., which sold at about one cent per pound in the factories in the Caucasus and Moscow, and hydrochloric acid of 20 per cent B. was about the same. The Russian production of liquid glass varied between 900,000 and 1,500,000 pounds.

In 1913 Russia produced some 2,000,000 pounds of copper vitriol, some 20,000,000 pounds of metallic colors and half a million roubles' worth of various metallic oxides. However, all these chemicals never played any large role, and there are no records of its extent.

The Russian consumption and production of bleaching substances and chlorine salts were estimated in 1913 at a sum of 5,000,000 roubles, most of this trade being concentrated in Moscow. There are only two concerns in Russia that produce liquid chlorine and chlorine salts for bleaching purposes.

A Large Consumer of Coal Tar Dyes

Russia has been a large consumer of the coal-tar dyes, and these came mostly from Germany. There were only two native concerns in Riga that manufactured aniline dyes, but their production hardly reached to supply but 25 per cent of what the country consumed annually. As Russia has such a vast textile industry of cotton, linen, silk and wool goods the annual consumption of aniline dyes, alizarine, artificial indigo and logwood extract reaches 25,000,000 roubles.

Russia has a large peasant textile industry not only of linen and wool, but of silk and camel hair goods, which is estimated at 150,000,000 roubles, and a special branch of expensive brocade and all kinds of ecclesiastic garment industry, which amounts to 20,000,000 roubles annually. These, however, do not use the modern aniline or artificial vegetable dyes but those they themselves produce either from various herbs, barks, roots or extracts prepared by the old-fashioned village chemists in a primitive way. To these primitive establishments are due those brilliant and fast colors of Russian national dress and decorative art which you see nowhere else. Many of those Russian national colors are marvelously soft and attractive to the eye and surpass the best modern ones; therefore the old chemical industry of dyes is kept alive in spite of the industrially produced coal-tar dyes. It is almost impossible to get any statistical figures of these, as much as we would like to.

In 1913 it was estimated that the fifty-one chemical manufacturing establishments had a capitalization of 39,000,000 roubles and produced goods to an extent of 100,000,000 roubles or more. For some reason or other they did not pay a large dividend to the shareholders, in average from 5 to 6 per cent. Eleven of these were devoted to manufacturing the medicines in various forms, which produced goods to an amount of 45,000,000 roubles annually.

Use of Patent Medicines Very Limited

As the Russian drug stores sell mostly the standard prescription medicines, popular extracts, compounds, salts and tabloids the use of patent medicines is very limited. There is not 10 per cent of the amount of patent medicine sold in Russia that is sold in this country. The Russian Imperial Medical Department prohibits importation of any foreign patent medicines unless a special permit has been given by this institution, and a careful chemical analysis is constantly made of the sold products in official clinical laboratories. If a patent medicine is harmless and has proved to be of curative effect the Imperial Medical Department grants the permit for importation and sale. This is easily obtained by men who know Russia and its conditions.

A Russian drug store looks more like a semi-official than

a private business concern. Instead of glaring signs, the Russian drug stores—aptekas—have the gilded eagle of the official establishments, and the name in small letters on the door or window. Every drug store manager must be a graduate of the pharmaceutical faculty of a university and is considered a highly respectable public functionary, like a doctor or a judge. He sells nothing but actual drugs, either to the prescription of a physician or independently. He cannot deal with stationery, soda water, cigars, dyes or products used for industry. All Russian drug stores are under strict Government supervision and thus maintain their semi-official character. The retail prices of the Russian medicines are slightly lower than those of this country.

Large Jobbers Handle Business

The Russian wholesale drug trade is carried on through large jobbers, commission houses or agents in the first place, and then through the provincial and district wholesale houses, in the second and third places. A country with 180,000,000 inhabitants offers a large field of trade for the drug industry. The Russian drug and chemical market is now all exhausted, and as soon as the war is over and the freight and exchange conditions get normal there will be a rush for those drugs which the country needs most. If the United States and Canada are ready to grasp the opportunity of the Russian chemical trade right now they can absolutely control it. The Russian Medical Department is ready to furnish the list of what is most urgently needed.

Must Do a Credit Business

The Russian wholesale drug stores require from the manufacturers and foreign agents six months' credit against their bank acceptances. This system of credit was particularly introduced by the Germans and native manufacturers, and no one can change it. If you don't give credit you cannot do business in Russia. The Russian credit system is the safest imaginable, irrespective of the legal protection. Not for any amount of money would a reputable house fail to pay its bank acceptances.

The best method of selling drugs and medicines in Russia is to sell them through some responsible Russian commission houses and let these deal as they see fit with the large wholesale houses. To send their individual American agents to Russia is a hopeless attempt, except the salesman is an experienced Russian business man.

TANNING EXTRACTS MADE FROM HEMLOCK BARK

Since June 10, 1916, the export of tanning extracts from Canada has been forbidden, except to other parts of the British Empire. There is, thus far, no limitation to the export of hemlock bark and other sources of tannin.

In consequence of the increased cost of tanning extracts in Canada, obtained largely from the United States, more than usual attention has been devoted to the utilization of the local supplies of hemlock bark. Large quantities of the bark are now being regularly stripped and furnished to tanners.

A prominent Canadian tanning firm furnishes the following statement:

We know of no firms now buying extracts in Canada, Canadian tanners as a rule buying in the United States or through American firms. Oak extract is bought direct from the extract factories in the United States, as well as liquid quebracho extract. Solid quebracho extract is imported from South America through American (importing) firms. These are the principal extratcs used in Canada which come from the United States. Valonia and gambier extracts are bought largely through European firms.

It is said that most of the hemlock timber in Canada is in Ontario and Quebec. While oak and chestnut are occasionally used, hemlock is more plentiful and the bark is possibly better adapted for tanning. Hemlock bark would probably sell for about $8 per cord f.o.b., at points in this district, about 300 to 500 miles from Boston.

JUNCTION CITY, KY.—The new essential oil plant of Keimer & Martin has been nearly completed, work having been held up on account of shortage of building material. The concern will manufacture sassafras and other essential flavors, extracts, etc.

SILICATE OF SODA

The attention of the Leeds consulate has recently been called to a newly patented method for manufacturing a form of sodium carbonate, hitherto not produced on an industrial scale, and an improved method of making silicate of soda. The inventor states that he would be glad to hear from American firms interested in such patents, says U. S. Consul Homer M. Byington, of Leeds, England. The new processes are as follows:

Past attempts to produce a sodium carbonate containing 5 molecules of water have yielded a salt which would cake into bricklike hardness, even after having been ground into very fine powder. In the process in question, a mixture of 106 parts of 58 per cent alkali and 90 parts of water is introduced into a Pfleiderer machine, which is kept in motion at a determined speed. As a result an absolutely stable carbonate, containing 5 molecules of water, is obtained in the form of a powder which shows no tendency to cake. It does not absorb moisture from the atmosphere, nor does it effloresce. For the manufacture of bleaching sodas containing sodium silicate, this powder is mixed with the required quantity of powdered silicate, made by the process described further on. The mixture never cakes, is always ready, and is easy to use. It serves admirably in the manufacture of scouring powders and soap powders, furnishing products which never cake. In fact, for all purposes requiring the use of soda the new product gives excellent results. It is not so caustic as ordinary 58 per cent alkali. It dissolves more readily than other forms of soda, is easily handled, and never cakes.

By the newly patented method silicate of soda is made in a form that is much more marketable, and more easily used than is the case with the current commercial forms of water glass. There is a considerable saving in freight, packages, and handling. The cost of manufacture is much lower than by other methods now in use and the plant required is exceedingly simple and cheap, occupying a very small space.

The process of manufacture is much similar to that employed in making the sodium carbonate described above. Silicate glass is introduced into a pulverizing machine of approved type together with a certain amount of water. This amount depends upon the strength of the silicate of soda desired. The revolution of the machine brings about a gradual pulverization and hydration of the silicate. After the operation has continued for some time, the contents of the machine, which resemble milk in appearance, undergo a special treatment causing solidification. This solid form of soluble silicate can be easily ground into powder. It can also be prepared in a liquid, or gelatinous condition. It is neutral and the solution can be concentrated to any required point. The solid silicate can be packed in crates or boxes. The freight upon such inexpensive packages is almost negligible. Among the advantages claimed for this new process over other methods now in current use are: Lower cost of production, cheaper packages, easier handling, lower freightage, and a much greater facility of utilization.

Among the uses of sodium silicate, in which such an improved form of preparation offers distinct economy, are the following: The manufacture of concrete and artificial stone; of fire clay; of grindstones and emery wheels; of acid-resisting cements for jointing, insulating purposes, and waterproofing walls; of fireproofing; of steam pipe covering; of asbestos slates, uralite, etc.; in the textile trade as a sizing, bleaching, or fixing agent; as a very valuable detergent and scourer; for rendering fabrics incombustible; as a sizing material for paper; for water paints and enamels; for drain-pipe cements; as a detergent and filling agent in soaps; for preserving eggs.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Dr. Phil Blumenthal, secretary of the Lexington Branch of the American Chemical Society, who is connected with the Experimental Station of Kentucky University, has been investigating waste conditions among saw mill, coke oven operators, and other Kentucky operators with a view toward utilizing such products in the manufacture of chemicals.

CHEMISTRY AND BANKING*

Investors are Ready to Put Money Into Any Ventures That are Meritorious and Certain to Succeed—Speaker Emphasizes Need of American Chemical Industry

By JOHN E. GARDIN
Vice-President the National City Bank of New York

The present struggle at arms sooner or later will be followed by a struggle, possibly just as fierce, for the supremacy of commercial interests, and in this the chemist will play no small part. At one time England held the whip hand and had absolute control over the chemical industry of the world. But this position has been wrested from her by the plodding and thrifty industrial methods of Germany, and the future necessity of each country standing on its own merits has been brought to the world's attention in a most forceful manner by the present conflict prevailing in Europe.

The familiar economic theory that things should be purchased where they can be produced the cheapest, while fundamentally sound, has, from the practical standpoint, disadvantages that only become apparent in times of stress and trouble. The people of the United States of America never before have realized how dependent they were upon the German chemist, not alone in the matter of dyes but also of other chemicals, and the sudden collapse of the commercial relationship between the two countries is a calamity. The lesson has been taught us, and it now remains for the people of this country to profit by it. That they will do so, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind. But the great fear is that the attempt will only be a sporadic one and that, just as soon as the European equilibrium has been re-established, matters will again run along the lines of least resistance and, before we know it, we will again be the vassals of some European power so far as certain industrial products are concerned.

Theoretically I never was a believer in tariffs, having been educated in a school where free trade was considered the acme of scientific government. Practice, however, teaches us a different lesson, and the cost of any other policy must be put to book in our national system, just the same as the cost of the upkeep of our military and naval service,—and that is the protection of our natural resources. It is through the intervention of tariffs that the inequalities of methods of production are equalized, and while to some it may not seem wise statesmanship to have imposed an especially high duty on dyestuffs to take effect after the war, still our legislators are perhaps to be congratulated that they have used foresight in this respect.

The capital invested in the chemical industry in this country, not alone directly but indirectly, is something enormous, and unless we enter upon a campaign of preparedness now we are likely to receive some very rude shocks when the other war—that is, the economic war of nations—is launched upon us.

Theorizing is all very well, but it does not take a very astute mind to determine that if the flood gates are open for the influx of the world's products later on a great deal of this capital will be absolutely wiped out, and it therefore behooves the banker, the merchant, and the professional man to put his best efforts behind the one thought at the present time, and that is, to create a stability in our production that will resist all attempts of the outsider to overcome.

The chemical industry of the United States is making wonderful strides. It has quadrupled its output since 1880, and doubled since 1905.

The capital invested is over six times as much as in 1880, and more than double that of 1905. This relates to the group of products classed by the census, from which the figures below are quoted, as "general chemicals." The capital in 1880 was 29 million dollars, in 1910 155 million and in 1915 approximately 220 million, this estimate of capital for 1915 being based upon official figures of product of that year. The value of products turned out was in 1880, 39 million dollars and in 1915 approximately 158 million.

In addition to this there is a large group of products, many of them very important, classified by the census as "allied industries," including fertilizers, dyestuffs, explosives, essential oils, wood distillation, sulphuric and nitric acids, bone, carbon and lampblack, and paints and varnishes. The value of the output of these "allied industries" is much greater than that of the group classed distinctly as chemicals, having been in 1880 approximately 72 million, and in 1915, 400 million; the capital employed in 1880 57 million, and in 1915 approximately 480 million.

This makes the grand total of output of the groups of manufactures classed by the census as "general chemicals" and "allied industries" about $550,000,000 in 1914 (census of 1915), and the capital invested approximately 700 million dollars, the 1915 figures of capital being estimates based upon known figures of output in that year and also known figures of capital in 1910.

All of the foregoing statements regarding the figures of the 1915 census, and those which follow, are necessarily based upon preliminary returns thus far received from the census of 1915, and must therefore be regarded as subject to revision, and in some cases, especially as to capital employed in 1914, merely estimates, based upon stated value of output in 1914 and capital shown by the 1910 census.

Moreover, the figures of the various census years are not absolutely comparable. The first special report on the manufacture of chemicals and allied products issued by the Census Bureau was presented in 1880, covering the manufactures of 1879. This report, like those of succeeding censuses, covered the operation of establishments engaged in the manufacture of acids, sodas, potashes, alums, glycerin, dyestuffs, tanning materials, explosives, fertilizers, pigments, wood distillation, salts and certain elementary substances. In addition, however, the census of 1880 included in its figures of "chemicals and allied products" soap, candles, glucose and sulphur, while all of these were omitted in the subsequent censuses. In 1890, however, paint and varnish were added to the group of "chemicals and allied industries," and in 1900 essential oils and lampblack were also added. *Thus the figures of total output and total capital for the various censuses are not absolutely comparable,* though the fact that paints and varnishes were substituted in 1890 for the groups, soap, candles, castor oil, glucose and sulphur, suggests that the changes are not sufficient to seriously affect the grand totals of products and capital employed running through the census records beginning with 1880. The capital figures for 1915 are in all cases estimates, but based upon census figures of production for that year, and the comparison of figures of capital with production in 1910 and earlier censuses.

Attention is especially called to the relation of capital employed to the value of output. The figures quoted are in all cases those of the census, except as above indicated, that the 1915 figures are my own estimates based upon the census figures of output for that year. It will be noted that a comparison of the figures of capital employed and product turned out shows a steady growth in the amount of capital utilized in the production of a given value of output. In the group, "general chemicals," the census figures show for 1880 twenty-nine million dollars of capital, and over thirty-eight million of products turned out. The 1910 census shows 155 million dollars' worth of capital and only 118 million dollars' worth of products turned out. This increase in the amount of capital utilized in producing a dollar's worth of chemicals has been steady and consistent, as will be noted by comparing figures of capital and output for each as given by each census. In the allied industries conditions are similar. In fact, this general rule applies in most of the manufacturing industries, the capital employed in all manufacturing being, according to the census figures in 1910, thirty-five times as much as in 1850; the value of manufactures only twenty-three times as much as in 1850.

It is, however, proper to add that the Census Bureau itself states frankly that its figures of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are far less reliable than those of the value of the output, but as approximately uniform practice has been followed in the collection of the figures of capital from census to census they are pre-

* An address delivered before the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, Columbia University, New York, September 26, 1916.

sumably worthy of attention in considering the relative growth of capital and output.

The production of chemicals and allied products is quite widely distributed, though occurring chiefly in the section east of the Mississippi.

Chemicals form an important factor in the foreign trade of the United States, both as to imports and exports. Prior to the war, imports of chemicals were largely in excess of exports, but the war has greatly increased the exportation of articles included in the general group "chemicals, drugs and dyes." The total imports of chemicals, drugs and dyes has grown from 48 million dollars in 1896 to 70 million in 1906, and 109 million in 1916. The exports of chemicals, drugs and dyes were in 1896 9 million dollars, in 1906 19 million, in 1914, the year preceding the war, 27 million, in 1915 46 million, and in 1916 124 million, all of the above figures of imports and exports being for the fiscal years ending June 30th.

The United States is apparently the world's largest importer of chemicals, the imports of Germany in 1913, the year prior to the war, being about 75 million dollars, Great Britain 70 million and France 50 million. The exports of Germany for 1913 were 140 million, Great Britain 60 million and France 25 million. It is proper to add, however, that these figures are only approximations, because of the uncertainty as to the grouping of many articles which by certain countries are classed under the general head of chemicals, drugs and dyes, and by other countries otherwise classified.

PRODUCTION OF GENERAL CHEMICALS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED.
(U. S. Census Figures.)

Census of	Capital	Product	Employes, Number	Wages & Salaries
1880	$29,000,000	$38,600,000	11,000	$6,200,000
1890	55,000,000	59,400,000	17,100	10,100,000
1900	89,100,000	62,700,000	21,200	12,100,000
1905	96,600,000	75,200,000	22,600	14,800,000
1910	155,100,000	117,700,000	27,600	20,300,000
1915*	220,000,000*	158,000,000	no data	no data

*Estimate based on stated value of product in 1915 and stated value of capital and product in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF GENERAL CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED, 1880 TO 1915.

(Allied products include fertilizers, explosives, dyestuffs, essential oils, wood distillates, sulphuric and nitric acids, carbon, bone and lampblack, and paints and varnishes.)

	Capital	Product
1880	$86,000,000	$99,000,000
1900	238,500,000	202,500,000
1905	324,100,000	281,000,000
1910	483,700,000	425,100,000
1915	700,000,000*	550,000,000

*Estimate based on stated value of production in 1915 census and census figures of capital and product in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZERS, EXPLOSIVES, AND PAINTS AND VARNISHES, AND CAPITAL EMPLOYED, 1880 TO 1915.

	Fertilizers		Explosives		Paints & Varnishes	
	Capital	Product	Capital	Product	Capital	Product
1880..	$17,913,000	$23,651,000	$6,585,000	$5,802,000	$17,333,000	$29,113,000
1890..	40,594,000	39,181,000	13,539,000	11,353,000	45,318,000	54,234,000
1900..	60,686,000	44,657,000	19,466,000	17,125,000	60,053,000	69,582,000
1905..	68,917,000	56,541,000	42,307,000	29,602,000	75,486,000	90,840,000
1910..	121,537,000	103,960,000	50,168,000	40,140,000	103,995,000	124,889,000
1915..	no data	168,388,000	no data	42,160,000	no data	149,049,000

Unfortunately the American banks have not the wide powers in connection with this particular industry, or in fact any other industrial undertaking, that the European banks have. The law forces the banks here to pursue merely a commercial business, and it is perhaps well that it is so. The relationships between the banks and the public in this country are quite different from what they are abroad. In America the banks are supposed to be the custodians of their clients' money; whereas in Europe the general idea is that the banks are the investors of the public's money and oftentimes the public is not quite so fortunate in the choice of its fiduciary. Therefore, in view of this known circumstance, when failure overcomes a bank, owing to bad investments, it is taken as a natural consequence and unless absolute fraud can be shown no particular odium attaches to the bank's officers. In this country, however, surrounded as we are with legal technicalities, the banks are not in a position to employ their customers' money in founding industries of any kind. In fact the law prohibits specifically national banks from owning stock of any character whatsoever.

This does not, however, mean that capital is not available for industrial purposes. No meritorious undertaking is ever allowed to suffer for want of the necessary means to develop it. Capital is a greedy monster and seizes upon every opportunity whereby an increase can be expected and the attention of the investor of the United States today is directed in a great measure toward the development of the chemical industry and its allied branches.

Under the protection of the government through its tariffs, numerous projects will be brought forward for the exploitation of this, that, or the other, enterprise, some of them meritorious, others of no value whatsoever. It must be borne in mind that the investor will not trust his money to anything that is not absolutely certain and, this being the case, it is futile to endeavor to attract his attention to anything that does not possess absolute perfection.

Chemistry is out of its swaddling clothes, and while it has a great future in most lines, the experimental stage in a great measure has been past.

Chemistry goes into practically every feature of the world's activity, no matter how lowly it may be, and to be able to command such enormous power in the control of the human requirements, it seems to me the chemist should be a proud individual. In the olden days the alchemists sought the easy means of the transmutation of metals. The modern chemist, through his skill, his industry, and his research, turns the basest product into glittering gold.

VALUABLE BY-PRODUCTS IN GAS MANUFACTURE

The value of tar, ammonia, and benzol products recovered in the manufacture of artificial gas in municipal plants and at by-product coke ovens in 1915 was nearly $25,000,000.

Statistics recently compiled by C. E. Lesher, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, show that more than 51,340,000 gallons of tar was obtained in connection with the manufacture of oil and water gas, that nearly 48,000,000 gallons of tar was recovered at coal-gas plants, 138,400,000 gallons of tar was obtained in connection with the manufacture of by-product coke, and that the total quantity of tar produced in the United States in 1915 was more than 237,400,000 gallons, valued at $6,260,000. The oil and water gas tar had an average value of 2.2 cents a gallon, the coal-gas tar a value of 2.03 cents a gallon and the by-product tar a value of 2.6 cents a gallon.

Approximately 50,700 tons of ammonium sulphate was obtained from the coal-gas plants and about 197,000 tons from by-product coke plants, a total of about 198,000 tons. The value of this ammonia was more than $11,175,000.

The coal-gas plants produced and sold 336,213 gallons of benzol, drip oil, and holder oil, valued at $28,281, an average value of 8.4 cents a gallon. Benzol products recovered in connection with the manufacture of by-product coke amounted to 16,600,857 gallons, valued at $7,337,371, an average of 44.2 cents a gallon. It is thus seen that coal-gas plants are negligible as a source of supply of benzol products.

Nearly 223,000 pounds of naphthalene, valued at $3,565, was obtained and sold from the coal-gas plants as compared with 465,865 pounds, valued at $46,959, from the by-product plants.

More than 27,000 tons of retort carbon, valued at $183,170, an average of $6.73 a ton, was obtained from the oil and water gas plants and 1,696,366 tons of gas coke, valued at $7,222,744, or an average of $4.25 a ton, was obtained and sold from the coal-gas plants in 1915. Including by-product coke, the output of which in 1915 was 14,072,895 tons, valued at $48,558,325, the coke and retort carbon produced in the United States was 15,796,461 tons, valued at $55,964,239.

The value of the tar, ammonia, benzol products, naphthalene, and coke produced in the United States in 1915 was $80,816,975.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGE IN PARCEL POST

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The impression under which a great many merchants are laboring, that claims against the Post Office Department for indemnity when insured and C. O. D. parcels are received by them in a damaged condition, will not be entertained unless they are refused, is incorrect, according to a statement from Assistant Postmaster General Dockery.

Postal employees have been instructed to explain to the addresses in every such instance that acceptance of the parcel will in no way invalidate any claim for indemnity that might otherwise be payable, but that on the other hand refusal of the article will necessitate that payment by the senders of the same amount of postage required for its original transmission in order that the parcel may be returned to them for determination of the extent of damage and filing of claim.

It is to be made clear that indemnity is payable for partial as well as total damage to parcels mailed on and after August 8, 1916, and that acceptance of parcels by addressees enables damage claims to be filed earlier than would otherwise be possible, and hence to be adjusted earlier. Addressees are also to be advised that if they accept damaged articles they should communicate with the senders, and, if claim is filed, either have themselves designated by the senders as the ones to whom indemnity should be paid or arrange to have the senders receive the indemnity and adjust the matter direct with them.

CHAS. N. CRITTENTON CO. LIQUIDATING

The Charles N. Crittenton Company, New York, which for the past thirty years has been engaged in wholesaling patent and proprietary medicines at 115 Fulton street is undergoing voluntary dissolution, and the company's stock and other assets are being sold. Even the name of the company is being offered for sale. The reason for this dissolution is the desire of the founders, five grandchildren, who, with the Florence Crittenton Mission are the beneficiaries under his will and, as such, the owners of 50 per cent of the Crittenton Company's stock, to convert the business into cash. They voted last January to have the company's business liquidated. The liquidation sale of stock will probably not be completed until May, 1917. The officers of the company have been: President and treasurer, James A. Delano; first vice president and secretary, Franklin B. Waterman; second vice president, William C. Demarest; third vice president, Albert Marsh.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE GOOD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Federal Reserve Agent for the Philadelphia district has recently sent out a number of inquiries to large concerns as to industrial and business conditions in various lines of endeavor. In response to these, sixteen replies were received from concerns engaged in chemical lines (fertilizers, drugs, soaps, etc.). Of these, eleven declared that there has been no let-up in trade, while five take an opposite view of the current situation. In like manner, nine say that the ending of the war will not curtail their business, seven believing that the reverse of this will hold true. As to the outlook for the future, two say "Excellent"; six, "Good"; four, "Fair", and a like number, "Uncertain", none believing it poor.

CAN MAIL LIQUIDS TO ECUADOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 9.—The Post Office Department has announced that the postal administration of Ecuador has agreed with the Department to allow mailable liquids, oils, pastes, salves, and other articles easily liquefiable, admission to the parcel post mails exchanged between the two countries after October 15, in accordance with the provisions of the Postal Laws and Regulations.

MODIFICATION OF FRENCH EMBARGO

[*Cablegram from the American Consulate General, Paris, October* 4.]

A ministerial order of September 30 permits exportation to Great Britain, British dominions, protectorates, and colonies, uninvaded Belgium, Japan, Russia, and American countries of the following goods: All fatty acids; sulphurous anhydride; arrack; asphalt; whale and cachalot spermaceti; borax, boracic acid; other boron compounds; calcareous bitumen; cinnamon; metallic chlorides, except gold and platinum chlorides; metalloidic chlorides; blacking; glue, all kinds, and materials therefor, including egg or serum albumen; dried blood; gelatine and glues made from hides, from hide and leather waste and animal refuse; dextrin; soluble starches; feldspar; cloves; manufactures of lead; sodium; varnish.

NEW YORK ANTI-DRUG LAW VALID

In a decision upholding the law making it a misdemeanor to have narcotic drugs in one's possession, Justice Garvin in Special Sessions, New York City, said:

"When conditions are so serious as to require a special police squad, which devotes all its attention to drug users and sellers; when the municipal authorities find it necessary to maintain a large farm colony to which drug victims may be committed for treatment, and when criminals are daily pleading that had it not been that they were under the influence of a drug they would not have committed crime, it becomes manifest that any legislation of the character of the disputed section is well within the police power of the State."

Counsel for Cora Marcey, convicted of having morphine in her possession, attacked the constitutionality of the action.

PUBLIC HEARING ON SPICES OCT. 16

Those interested in the question of definitions and standards for spices are invited to attend a public hearing in New York on October 16, 1916, to be held under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards representing the United States Department of Agriculture, the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Association of American Dairy, Food and Drug Officials. The Committee desires complete information on the question and announces that written views should be sent to the secretary of the Committee, Bureau of Chemistry Building, Washington, D. C. The hearing in New York will be held at 10 o'clock, on October 16, in the office of the United States Food and Drug Inspection Laboratory, room 1012, Appraiser's Stores, Christopher and Washington streets.

FRANCE TO MAKE CHEMICALS IN MUNITION PLANTS

A communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, received by the Philadelphia Bourse, tells of the plans of the French to convert the great war plants near Paris, now working day and night to turn out explosives for the French armies, into dye, perfume and chemical works. These factories, according to the Paris trade body, are ready to manufacture these peace products immediately upon the conclusion of the war, and will play an important part in the commercial struggle with Germany for which France is preparing.

DETROIT, MICH.—According to the announcement of a contract with the John T. Milliken & Co., St. Louis, that city will soon be the home of the Warren Capsule Company, one of the oldest gelatin manufacturing firms in Detroit. A new building is being erected by the St. Louis concern, in which the Warren company will be located when completed, and it is expected to be equipped with machines recently invented by W. H. Warren. These machines have a daily capacity of 300,000 capsules each.

CENSUS OF ALL CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES

Department of Commerce Issues Figures on Production During 1914 as Compared With 1909—Value of Products in 1914 was $547,801,937

The Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce has issued the following preliminary statement for the consolidated chemical industries, embracing chemicals, explosives, sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids, wood distillation, paints and varnishes, fertilizers, dyestuffs and extracts, essential oils, and bone carbon and lamp black:

	Census		
	1914	1909	1904
Number of establishments	2,461	2,140	1,785
Persons engaged in the industries	111,458	88,097	71,448
Proprietors and firm members,	1,108	1,155	1,125
Salaried employees	23,562	16,516	11,142
Wage earners (average number)	86,788	70,426	59,181
Primary horsepower	575,442	398,880	280,765
Capital	$722,988,871	$483,729,410	$323,891,131
Services	89,653,331	62,700,767	44,508,161
Salaries	36,631,960	24,042,566	15,007,298
Wages	53,021,371	38,658,201	29,500,863
Materials	340,216,702	258,115,975	176,344,680
Value of products	547,801,937	425,084,540	282,077,616
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	207,585,235	166,968,565	105,732,936

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of chemicals—the general chemical industry:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	395	349
Persons engaged in manufacture	37,881	27,791
Proprietors and firm members	99	154
Salaried employees	5,471	3,923
Wage earners (average number)	32,311	23,714
Primary horsepower	282,385	208,604
Capital	$224,345,921	$155,143,739
Services	31,086,915	20,221,089
Salaries	9,020,703	6,136,588
Wages	22,066,212	14,084,501
Materials	89,450,694	64,121,536
Value of products	158,053,602	117,688,887
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	68,602,908	53,567,351

(1) In addition, similar products, to the value of $10,041,346 in 1914 and $9,105,458 in 1909 were produced as subsidiary products by establishments engaged primarily in other lines of manufacture.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric and mixed acids:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	32	42
Persons engaged in manufacture	3,604	2,582
Proprietors and firm members	—	—
Salaried employees	540	330
Wage earners (average number)	3,064	2,252
Primary horsepower	(3) 24,927	6,494
Capital	$35,233,806	$18,726,195
Services	3,082,747	2,045,894
Salaries	870,200	551,000
Wages	2,212,547	1,494,894
Materials	6,734,428	5,385,828
Value of products	15,215,474	9,884,057
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	8,481,046	4,498,229

(1) In addition, these acids were manufactured by establishments in the fertilizer, explosive, and other industries. Total number of establishments and value of production by all industries: In 1914, sulphuric acid, 194 establishments, $15,395,133; nitric acid, 52, $1,591,625; mixed acid, 37, $2,204,480. In 1909, sulphuric acid, 183, $10,088,049; nitric acid, 25, $1,357,098, and mixed acid, 14, $1,860,787.
(2) A minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.
(3) Includes power installed but not fully utilized.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of fertilizers:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	784	550
Persons engaged in manufacture	28,301	21,950
Proprietors and firm members	373	323
Salaried employees	5,113	3,317
Wage earners (average number)	22,815	18,310
Primary horsepower	114,281	64,711
Capital	$217,064,890	$121,537,451
Services	17,774,447	11,882,815
Salaries	7,242,442	4,405,636
Wages	10,532,005	7,477,179
Materials	107,954,644	69,521,920
Value of products	153,196,152	103,960,213
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	45,241,508	34,438,293

(1) In addition there were 340 establishments in 1914 and 293 in 1909 that reported the manufacture of fertilizers as a subsidiary product—value of same in 1914, $15,192,253 and in 1909, $7,911,268.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of explosives:

	Census	
	1914	1909
Number of establishments	111	86
Persons engaged in manufacture	8,425	7,058
Proprietors and firm members	20	21
Salaried employees	2,099	763
Wage earners (average number)	6,306	6,274
Primary horsepower	45,778	28,601
Capital	$71,351,414	$50,167,976
Services	7,795,623	5,437,976
Salaries	3,307,335	1,133,606
Wages	4,488,288	4,304,370
Materials	25,626,539	22,811,548
Value of products	41,432,970	40,139,661
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	15,806,431	17,328,113

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of dyestuffs and extracts:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	112	107
Persons engaged in manufacture	3,551	3,015
Proprietors and firm members	56	65
Salaried employees	656	553
Wage earners (average number)	2,839	2,397
Primary horsepower	23,290	22,213
Capital	$21,283,974	$17,934,545
Services	3,001,959	2,233,705
Salaries	1,388,843	942,326
Wages	1,613,116	1,291,379
Materials	13,237,995	9,683,651
Value of products	20,620,336	15,954,574
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	7,382,341	6,270,923

(1) In addition, there were 22 establishments in 1914 and 17 in 1909 that reported the manufacture of dyestuffs and extracts as subsidiary product; value of same in 1914, $764,353, and in 1909, $834,102.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of wood-distillation products:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	95	120
Persons engaged in manufacture	3,142	3,095
Proprietors and firm members	36	56
Salaried employees	324	318
Wage earners (average number)	2,782	2,721
Primary horsepower	10,045	9,854
Capital	$17,562,849	$13,017,192
Services	1,968,011	1,818,059
Salaries	403,189	355,211
Wages	1,564,822	1,462,848
Materials	6,495,570	5,875,851
Value of products	9,882,537	9,736,998
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	3,386,967	3,861,147

(1) In addition there were 6 establishments in 1914 and 16 in 1909 that reported the manufacture of subsidiary wood-distillation products—value of same in 1914, $353,794, and in 1909, $478,903.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of bone, carbon, and lamp black:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	27	27
Persons engaged in manufacture	437	302
Proprietors and firm members	17	7
Salaried employees	81	67
Wage earners (average number)	339	228
Primary horsepower	1,816	1,023
Capital	$4,995,400	$1,841,966
Services	336,001	227,660
Salaries	105,180	78,333
Wages	230,821	149,327
Materials	686,240	444,608
Value of products	1,463,569	1,093,494
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	777,329	648,886

(1) In addition, there were 19 establishments in 1914 and 30 in 1909 that reported the manufacture of either bone black, carbon black, or lamp black as a subsidiary product. The total production of blacks by all establishments in 1914 was valued at $2,949,797, comprising carbon black, $900,630; lamp black, $517,167, and bone black, $1,532,000; and in 1909, a total of $2,135,554, or $625,514, $439,707, and $1,070,333, respectively.

Preliminary statement on the manufacture of essential oils:

	Census	
	1914 (1)	1909 (1)
Number of establishments	105	68
Persons engaged in manufacture	435	408
Proprietors and firm members	116	73
Salaried employees	70	45
Wage earners (average number)	249	290
Primary horsepower	2,309	1,218
Capital	$1,616,682	$1,365,438
Services	238,607	184,495
Salaries	105,335	61,505
Wages	133,272	122,990
Materials	1,564,835	1,255,478
Value of products	2,313,606	1,737,234
Value added by manufacture (value of products less cost of materials)	748,771	481,756

(1) In addition there were 2 establishments in 1914 and 6 in 1909 that reported the manufacture of essential oils as a subsidiary product.

NEWS OF BRITISH DRUG AND CHEMICAL TRADE

New Concerns Formed for Manufacturing—Government to Investigate High Prices of Shellac, Said to Be Due to Speculation

LONDON, September 25—In order to meet a difficulty in connection with the sampling of drugs supplied by chemists and pharmacists under the National Health Insurance Act, certain new clauses are to be incorporated in the agreement which chemists on the Panel will be asked to subscribe to in the future. For the sake of clearness, I may explain that the sampling of drugs and chemicals for the purpose of analyzing, is carried out in this country under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and it is a condition of the act that the purchase of samples must be completed before further proceedings can follow. Drugs are supplied, under the National Health Insurance Act, to panel patients upon prescriptions signed by a medical practitioner, and for these drugs the patient makes no payment to the dispenser, who is reimbursed in accordance with the drug tariff by the Insurance Committee. Hence, there arises the difficulty of complying with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, in "purchasing" in the case of drugs dispensed under prescription, and the question as to who is the "purchaser" of the insurance prescriptions in the ordinary way has to be faced. Again, is an inspector obtaining a sample for the purpose of analysis to pay for the drug, making it an ordinary trade transaction, in order to comply with the regulations under which he obtains a sample?

It is proposed by the National Health Insurance Commission that the agreement under which the panel chemists will operate shall be modified, and the new clause provides that the chemist shall sell to any medical officer of health, inspector of weights and measures, inspector of market, or any police constable under the direction, and at the cost of any local authority appointing such officer, inspector or constable, or charged with the execution of the act, at the price he usually charges to private customers any drug or medicine prescribed or specified on the insurance prescription, and signed by a medical practitioner on the panel. This clause, it will be seen, enables the sampler to purchase a drug or medicament specified in a prescription, and at the same time, conform with the requirements of both the Insurance Act and the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. It is given to chemists to December to decide whether they will continue to act as panel chemists, under the new agreement, which, by the way, is still to be approved by the panel and pharmaceutical committees.

New Chemical Concerns

New companies registered are as follows this week: The Barking Chemicals Company Limited, with a capitalization of $1,250,000, as manufacturers of dyes, medicinal, chemical, and other products, with the Right Hon., the Earl of Kintore, P.C., G.C.M.G., and Dr. O. Silberrad as directors; the Manchester Coal Tar Products Company, Limited, with a capital of $350,000, as dye-makers, distillers, chemists, and medicinal chemical manufacturers, with the same directors as the Barking Chemical Company, Limited, and the Abbey Chemical Company, Limited, with a capital of $55,000, as manufacturing chemists, of 24 Clarendon Court, London.

The Chief Inspector under the Alkali Act, on the operation of Alkali works during 1915, has only just issued his report, this week. He states that the number of registered alkali works in England, Ireland, and Wales, is 1,372, a net increase of 16 over 1914. In addition, there are 170 works under the Act in Scotland. Among the separate processes of manufacture in works under the Alkali Act are the following: Copper (wet process), cylinder muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, sulphuric acid (class 2), chemical manure, gas liquor, nitric acid, sulphate and muriate of ammonia, chlorine, muriatic acid (a), muriatic acid (other than alkali works), tinplate flux, salt, sulphide, alkali waste, Venetian red, lead deposit, arsenic, nitrate and chloride of iron, bisulphide of carbon, picric acid, bisulphite, tar, and zinc.

Shellac Prices Due to Speculation

The Government is considering what steps may be taken to put a stop to the artificial inflation of the price of shellac, which has been advancing during the last twelve months in an abnormal degree, both in London, and in Calcutta. It is considered by the Government that the increase is to a large extent due to the operations of speculators, and as shellac is a commodity required for military purposes, it is intended to take some action in the matter. To indicate how speculative interests have influenced this market, it may be mentioned that, whereas just before the war the usual standard T. N. Orange was worth on spot approximately $14.88, a price which was repeated twelve months later, in the last half of 1915, the price advanced up to $19.20, and since then up to $31.92, but with the announcement of the Government's intention to interfere, one notes an immediate drop of between 72 cents and $1.20 in the "future" market with a similar reduction on "spot."

QUIET TONE PERVADES LONDON MARKET

English Refined Camphor Has Been Selling Well at Recent Advance—Salicylates are Easier—Guaiacol Preparations Difficult to Obtain

LONDON, September 25—A quiet tone still pervades our markets although fluctuations have been fairly numerous. English refined camphor is selling well at the advance of 2d pr lb. Late arrivals from Japan have gone into consumption and forward shipments of slabs is strangely enough fetching a higher price than English bells. Salicylates are on the easy side still while bromides have recovered. Both menthol and Jap peppermint oil are dearer. There is a rumor that cantharides, owing to scarcity, have advanced in Russia by some 50 per cent, while our market for China flies is practically cleared. Phenacetin remains scarce and somewhat higher prices are being paid for spot as against lower prices forward. Guaiacol preparations are difficult to obtain and a Continental maker closely identified with these products informs the trade that owing to want of raw material these items will no longer figure in his list. Dutch seeds of all descriptions as intimated last week as probable are again commanding higher prices and fenugreek seed new crop Morocco has again advanced. Milk sugar is easier of both Dutch and American origin. Ipecacuanha is flat Matto Grosso having been reduced as much as 2s pr lb. Cartagena and Johore are lower in sympathy but the last named, it should be noted, is arriving less well selected than formerly, some of that just offered in auction being of lean twiggy quality.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID—Costs 28s to 30s pr lb, according to quality and seller.

BALSAM COPAIBA—B. P. quality is quoted 3s 4d pr lb.

BARBITONE—Getting scarce and 85s pr lb has been paid.

CANTHARIDES, RUSSIAN—Are offering on spot at from 13s 6d to 14s pr lb, but buyers are unwilling to pay these prices.

CITRIC ACID—A trifle firmer at 2s 10d subject.

CREAM OF TARTAR—98%, 185s pr cwt.; 99%/100% powder, 187s 6d.

TARTARIC ACID—2s 9d pr lb; forward easier.

COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE—Firmer again and after one or two lots recently offering at lower prices have found buyers the market closes at about 18s 6d pr ounce for round lots.

QUILLAIA BARK—About £2 pr ton dearer at £42 quality f.a.q. of the season. This product continues to arrive mixed with doubtful species.

LICORICE ROOT—Reported from Russia to be in short supply and double the price of last season is now asked there owing to bad crop returns.

POTASHES—Flat following on large arrivals from Russia of carbonate. Montreal is offered at 155s pr cwt.

BENZOATE OF SODA FROM TOLUOL—Our market has been cleared for shipment to your side and difficulty is reported in obtaining regular forward supplies from the Continent. Sales have been made at 22s 6d pr lb.

IPECACUANHA—Matto Grosso, 10s 6d pr lb; Johore, 8s pr lb; Cartagena, 7s to 7s 6d pr lb.

SENNA—An all round reduction of 1d to 2d pr lb has taken place. Ordinary small yellowish 4¾d. Fair middling greenish 5d to 6d. Good small and medium greenish 7½d to 8½d.

Drug and Chemical Markets

OPIUM ADVANCES IN LONDON MARKET

A Reviving Tendency Noted in English Drug and Chemical Trading—Morphia Makers Have Stopped Selling

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, October 10.—Opium, owing to increased demand and diminishing stocks, further advanced five shillings. Persian good quality is now quoted at 30s.

The following are dearer: Balsam Peru, 15s; bergamot oil, 16s; camphor refined, 3s.

Acid acetic glacial is easier at £145. Ipecac Rio is easier at 10s 6d and ipecac Cartegena is easier at 7s.

Morphia makers have stopped selling.

The market shows a reviving tendency.

TREND OF PRICES IS MOSTLY UPWARD

Important Gains Made During Past Week on Gum Arabic, Cod Liver Oil, Mercury—Carbolic Acid Lowered by Makers—Second Hands Still a Factor

The trend of the market for drugs and chemicals continued on its upward course and revisions of quotations were numerous, the bulk of which were in the nature of advances showing some marked increases, based on various strong factors. Prices on gum arabic white sorts are decidedly higher, in response to a stronger primary market and a large decrease in spot stocks. A noted reaction in values of codliver oil was witnessed, and holders are asking a considerable advance in prices, owing to an estimated loss of five hundred barrels of Newfoundland codliver oil on the steamer Stephano, which was torpedoed on October 8, by a German submarine. Flaxseed scored a marked gain in price, based on the rapid rise in values at the primary markets.

Selling agents of mercury announced an advance of $3 a flask of 75 pounds, owing to a scarcity of stocks brought about in part by a larger domestic demand and heavier export sales. The delay in deliveries of shipments of mercury from the Pacific, due to the freight congestion on transcontinental lines and rains in California, which enforced the shutting down of production, all added materially to the upward trend of values. It is reported that the interference with the output is likely to continue for seven or eight weeks.

A scarcity of supplies and good inquiries from buyers forced up values to considerably higher levels for oil of East Indian sandalwood and oil of rose, showing gains of $1 and 50c a pound, respectively. The increased cost of muriate potash forced prices of saltpeter to a higher level. Refiners announced an advance of 1c a pound. Liquid storax is 50c a pound higher, based solely on the market being practically bare of supplies. Holders are asking up to $2 a pound for spot lots. Second hands are naming higher prices for resublimed pyrogallic acid and sales were reported at $1 a pound premium over manufacturer's quotations. Similar conditions are noted governing the market for tartaric acid crystals, second hands, asking 1c a pound above makers' values. Owing to supplies of sodium benzoate having decreased and being concentrated in a few strong hands, prices are stronger with values tending upward.

Short stocks and a larger demand resulted in fair gains in values of calendula flowers, cream of tartar held by second hands, damiana leaves, horehound herb and mandrake, elecampane and echinacea roots. Oils of cade and juniper wood, and yerba santa leaves, show gains in quotations due to short supplies. Licorice root is stronger, based on reports from Russia indicating a very short yield in the crop and predictions that prices will be one hundred per cent higher than a year ago.

Noted downward revisions of values were effected on carbolic acid crystals, due in part to a larger production and a small demand. Makers announced a decline for supplies in bottles to 61c a pound for 5 pound bottles and to 57½c a pound for 50 pound tins. Opium was lowered 50c by importers, owing to a slow demand and a further accumulation of stocks. Holders are now quoting $10.50 a pound for supplies of druggists' Turkish in cases and $11.50 for powdered and granular grades, showing 20c and 35c decline a pound respectively. Salicylic acid is being offered by second hands at materially lower figures. Holders are more anxious to realize, fearing lower values due to larger offerings. Offerings of caffeine alkaloid by second hands have been made at materially lower figures, owing to a lack of demand and keener selling competition. Makers announced a marked reduction in prices of caffeine citrated to $7.25 a pound, due in part to a lower cost of production and a slow demand. Russian cantharides suffered a fair loss in prices, brought about by keener selling among leading holders. Lack of buyers forced values to lower levels for gentian root, nux vomica and rectified oil of amber. This was also true of supplies of Paris green held by second hands, who are offering supplies in kegs at 23c a pound. Lack of a demand for quinine resulted in lower offerings by second hands at 47@50c an ounce.

Keener selling competition and a slow inquiry, led to liberal offerings at lower prices for American saffron flowers. Sodium salicylate is lower due to freer offerings by second hands who reduced values to $1.75 a pound. Nitrate of silver was lowered by makers, owing to a decline in values of silver.

Inquiries for coto bark, revealed the fact that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain supplies at present. Recent arrivals of senna leaves according to reports have failed to pass the customs inspectors owing to the presence of adulterated matter.

Acid, Carbolic Crystals—The market eased off under a fair accumulation of spot supplies in bottles and tins. This resulted in the lowering of prices by makers of 2c a pound for 1-lb. bottles to 63c; 5-lb bottles to 61c; 5-lb. tins to 60c; 10-lb. tins to 59c; 25-lb. tins to 58c and 50-lb. tins to 57½c a pound. Speculative holders are offering 1-lb. bottles at 61c a pound.

Acid, Pyrogallic—Supplies of resublimed on the spot are firmly held by second hands at $4 a pound under a better demand. The latter price shows a premium of about $1 a pound over quoted values by manufacturers.

Acid, Salicylic—Offerings by second hands have been made at a marked reduction in prices, due to numerous holders being more inclined to realize. Offerings are being made at $1.50@$1.55 a pound. Makers continue to quote up to $1.65 a pound.

Balsam Tolu—The demand has broadened and under a shortage of spot stocks, prices strengthened showing a gain of 1c per lb. Sellers are asking 37c@38½c a pound and in some quarters higher values are being named.

Aloes Gum—A firmer tone pervades the spot market for Socotrine supplies, which was influenced by stronger advices from primary markets and a better inquiry. Spot lots were advanced to 22c@24c a pound for lump supplies, showing a gain of 1c a pound over recent sales.

Asafetida Gum—Meager spot stocks and firmer advices from primary markets created a stronger sentiment among local holders of spot lots of powdered. Sellers advanced quotations to $1.15@$1.20 a pound.

Calendula Flowers—Reports from producing centers noting stronger values and a scarcity of spot stocks here, resulted in a firmer and higher market. Holders advanced quotations to 75c to $1 a pound for spot lots.

Caffeine Alkaloid—Keener selling competition between first and second hands, influenced a weak and downward trend of the market. Offerings were made down to $12 a pound. Still lower figures are looked for, based on a further increase in stocks of the raw materials. Sales were booked at prices showing a decline of about 75c a pound.

Caffeine Citrated—More liberal supplies and easier values covering the raw material, tended to weaken the market and prices scored a marked decline of 25c a pound. Makers announced the reduction in values to $7.25 a pound.

Cantharides—The spot market for supplies of Russian has weakened considerably and a further decrease in prices was established for parcels for prompt delivery. Holders lowered quotations, owing to aggressive selling competition, and sales at $4.75@$5 a pound were booked for whole and at $4.75@$5 for powdered.

Cream of Tartar—Prices are firmer and higher as far as supplies held by speculative holders are concerned. A further shrinkage of supplies and larger inquiries tended to strengthen the views of holders. Second hands in most quarters are refusing to accept bids below 40c, but occasional offerings at 39c a pound were reported.

Cod Liver Oil—Five hundred barrels of Newfoundland oil were lost on the steamer Stephano, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off Nantucket light on October 8, and the market, which had weakened last week, was greatly strengthened. Prices of Newfoundland oil rose to $80 a barrel, while Norwegian values were advanced to $135 to $140. Offerings had been fairly liberal a few days before at $130 to $135 for Norwegian.

Colombo Root—An increase in inquiries and moderate offerings due to smaller stocks, resulted in a firmer attitude on the part of holders of spot lots. Sellers in most cases refused to accept bids below 12c, but in some quarters lots were obtainable at 11½c a pound.

Damiana Leaves—A further decrease in offerings, which was due to a material shrinkage of spot supplies, led to a firmer and higher market. Holders advanced spot quotations 1c to 11c@12c a pound.

Flax Seed—There occurred a decided marked gain in prices, influenced by a rapid rise in values in the Northwest due in part to more active speculative buying there. Quotations advanced 75c to $10.50@$10.75 a barrel for whole seed and 5½c@5¾c a pound for ground seed.

Gentian Root—A further accumulation of stocks and slightly easier primary market reports, together with a slow demand locally, resulted in a general depression of values. Sellers reduced quotations on spot supplies 4c to 17c@18c for whole and to 20c@21c a pound for powdered root.

Gum Arabic—Stronger advices from primary sources together with a further decrease in spot stocks which are small, led to an advance in prices of 5c a pound on supplies of white sorts. Sellers are now quoting 30c@32c a pound.

Horehound Herb—Recent larger sales and a fairly large decrease in spot stocks, together with more active inquiries, resulted in an upward trend of the market. Holders are asking 1½c advance to 20c@22c a pound for spot lots.

Magnesium Carbonate—A firmer trend of the market has developed, influenced by a larger demand and a further curtailment of stocks. Sellers generally advanced prices and are naming from 21c@23c a pound for supplies in cases.

Marjoram Leaves—The market for French leaves is stronger in sympathy with cable advices from abroad, noting a marked advance in prices. Holders of spot lots are asking 19c@20c a pound. Toward the close of the market values eased off on larger offerings at 18½c@19c a pound.

Mandrake Root—Slightly stronger reports from producing centers and smaller supplies available, influenced an upward movement of values, which show a gain of 2c a pound. Offerings were moderate of spot invoices at prices ranging from 9c@9½c a pound.

Menthol—There continues a steady trend of the spot market, which is being sustained by a good demand. Fair sales are being effected at firm prices, ranging from $3.35@$3.50 a pound for supplies of Japanese, showing a gain of 15c a pound over recent sales booked.

Mercury—A further reduction of spot supplies and larger domestic and export inquiries, influenced a stronger upward trend of the market, which resulted in an additional rise in prices of $3 a flask of 75 pounds. Leading selling agents are demanding $80 a flask, while some holders continue to offer odd lots at $79, for prompt delivery. As the advance in values is not being supported by speculative buying, it is not expected that the market will take on advances of a spectacular nature. The shortage of stock is attributed in part to delayed deliveries from the Pacific coast due to the freight congestion on transcontinental lines.

Nux Vomica—Weaker advices from abroad and a slow demand locally, coupled with recent fair arrivals, resulted in more liberal offerings at price concessions. Holders are offering spot lots of whole button at 6½c@7c and powdered at 10½c@11c a pound.

Opium—No relaxation of the dullness, served to further depress values and prices on supplies of Turkish druggists in cases suffered a further severe drop of 50c a pound to $10.50 a pound. Parcels of granular and powdered, however, closed unchanged at $11.50 a pound respectively.

Oil of Amber—Larger supplies and a lack of buyers had a depressing influence on values, which were lowered. Holders are offering spot lots more liberally at $1.50@$1.60 a pound for rectified supplies.

Oil of Cade—Prices closed 5c higher a pound, based on a better demand and moderate offerings, due to small supplies available. In most quarters sellers quoted 55c@60c a pound, while some sellers refused to entertain bids below 60c a pound.

Oil of Juniper Wood—Prices strengthened on a better demand and a firmer primary market, as well as to a scarcity of spot stocks. In most quarters sellers are asking an advance of 10c to $1.35@$1.65 a pound.

Oil of Rose—The market scored a remarkable rise, based solely on a pronounced scarcity of stocks and increased inquiries. Offerings are rather light and most holders are naming 50c higher to $13.50@$14 an ounce.

Oil of Sandalwood—The demand has broadened, which resulted in a further curtailment of spot stocks. This, together with a renewal of export inquiries, influenced a decidedly firmer tone of the market and higher values. Offerings involved East India supplies at $8@$8.50 a pound. Some holders, according to reports, continue to solicit bids at $7.90, but owing to only small offerings, no confirmation of any sales of note could be obtained.

Oil of Wintergreen—A renewal of selling competition resulted in weaker and lower market for spot lots of synthetic on the spot. Holders lowered offerings 5c to $1.57@$1.65 a pound.

Paris Green—The spot market for second hand lots has eased off, due in part to a larger production and an easier market for the raw material, also a slow demand. Second hands lowered offerings to 23c a pound for supplies in kegs.

Quinine—The continued dullness, due to a lack of demand, added further depression in supplies held by second hands and resulted in a lower level of values. Second hands reduced quotations on spot lots to 44c, while up to 55c an ounce is being named by some holders. At the close the general quotation was 47c@50c.

Saffron Flowers—The market for supplies of American flowers suffered a further setback by a reduction of 5c a pound. The weakness was due to fair stocks, no interest shown by buyers and keener selling pressure among tired holders. Offerings were liberal at $1.30@$1.35 a pound.

Saltpeter—There continued an upward trend of the spot market, influenced by a higher market for muriate of potash. Refiners advanced quotations 1c to 29c@29½c a pound.

Silver Nitrate—Makers announced a further reduction to 42¼c@44¼c an ounce for lots of 500 ounces. The decline was due to a lower market for silver and slow trading, and covers a loss of 1c an ounce.

Snake Root, Canadian—Advices from primary sources noting stronger values and further material inroads of spot stocks here, served to force prices to a higher level, showing a gain of 4c a pound. Holders as a rule are quoting 29c@30c for natural root and 25c@26c a pound for stripped supplies.

Sodium Salicylate—A weaker tone pervades the market and lower values have been established. The decline in prices is due to increased offerings by second hands, who are anxious to realize on their stocks. In most quarters $1.65@$1.70 a pound is named.

Liquid Storax—Owing to the spot market being nearly depleted of supplies, prices moved rapidly upward. Offerings were limited to small lines and held at 50c higher to $1.95, while in some quarters sellers refuse bids under $2 a pound.

Unicorn False Root—The market is firmer under moderate offerings as a result of smaller spot supplies and better inquiries from buyers. Holders raised quotations to 34c@37c a pound.

Heavy Chemical Markets

STRENGTHENING PROCESS NOW GOING ON

Conditions Tend Toward a Firmer Condition Despite the Setback a Few Chemicals Received the Past Week—Fewer Open Market Offerings

Several chemicals received a temporary setback in second hand quotations, but not sufficient to exert an influence on the strengthening process which the chemical market is apparently undergoing. By strengthening process is not meant, necessarily, increase in prices, even a reduction is beneficial sometimes, but the strength lies more in the fact that supplies on contract are entering consuming channels more readily and less is being offered in the open market at cut prices to consummate a deal. The setback referred to occurred in some of the heavier alkalies that are dealt with in large quantities, such as soda ash, caustic soda, and also in potassium chlorate and sodium bichromate, and in the face of the fact that spot supplies are said to be in diminishing quantity. In some quarters it was thought that this was due to the discounting of the possibility of the interception of ocean traffic by the proximity of submarine activities to our shores, and that the delusion was indulged in by weaker holders who could not have withstood such a contingency. Business for the week may be said to have been very good and prices as a whole ruled fairly steady.

The monthly summary of foreign commerce for July, just issued, gives the grand total value of chemicals, drugs, and medicines exported in the seven months ending July 31st as $89,623,034. This shows the enormous increase in our export business when compared to $38,800,418, the value of the export for the same time in 1915 and to $15,530,060 of export in 1914. Unfortunately but a few of the items are enumerated. The statistics for those items will be found in the detailed report of the market which follows:

Acids—Manufacturers are holding firm on prices for acids though second hand sellers are shading slightly. Large lots of the high percentage 66 degree sulphuric acid are said to have been absorbed and the market is expected to strengthen. The following quotations, as revised, are those usually asked by manufacturers and representatives:

Muriatic, 18 degree, 1⅜c@1½c a pound; 20 degree, 1½c @1⅝c; 22 degree, 2⅛c@2⅜c a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5½c@6c a pound; 38 degree, 6c@6½c a pound; 40 degree, 6½c@7c a pound; 42 degree, 7c@7½c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½c@ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, $23 a ton and 97 per cent, $30 a ton.

The exports of sulphuric acid for the seven months ending July 31, 1916, amounted to 50,665,062 pounds, a decline from the 53,898,940 pounds in the same period in 1915, but almost 1,000 per cent greater than the last normal year, 1914, when exports amounted to only 6,414,900.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleach is holding prices firm. In large drums 4⅜c was bid but most sellers are asking 4½c a pound. In small containers for export prices range from 6c a pound upward, with sales recorded as high as 7½c a pound. But few manufacturers are said to be in a position to accept any more business for next year, with these the contract price is 2½c a pound.

Calcium Chloride—The situation in calcium chloride has become somewhat easier and second hand dealers are quoting the solid at $24@$26 a ton for spot, and the granulated at $30 a ton, November shipment. On contract some manufacturers are quoting $14.85 a ton for the solid and $18.85 for the granulated, f.o.b., New York.

Calcium Acetate—Manufacturers' prices on calcium acetate were $3.50@$3.55 per hundred pounds. The exportation of this article has fallen off considerably in the last two years but this has been more than counterbalanced by increased consumption at home, and the increased exportation of the products made therefrom. The statistics for the first seven months in each year follow:

Year	Pounds	Value
1916	12,045,439	$766,738
1915	13,662,955	335,536
1914	38,767,339	671,673

Copper Sulphate—In some quarters copper sulphate prices were advanced during the week and small crystals 98-99 per cent were quoted at 9¾c@10c a pound for futures. For 95 per cent 8¾c@9c a pound was asked for spot. Large crystals, 98-99 per cent, were quoted up to 10½c a pound. According to the statistics given below, the exportation of copper sulphate is on the increase. The comparison is for the first seven calendar months in each year.

Year	Pounds	Value
1916	13,883,196	$2,244,515
1915	9,909,360	434,756
1914	6,848,978	303,541

In July of this year the exports were under those of last July, amounting to 362,537 pounds in the former and 428,124 pounds in the latter month.

Potash, Caustic—Quite a business is said to have been done lately in the 70-75 per cent caustic and some dealers are asking as high as 65c a pound. For the 88-92 per cent quotations range from 83c a pound by second hands to 90c a pound by manufacturers.

Potassium Chlorate—After the advance in potassium chlorate a week ago prices sagged a little and during the past week seconds were offering spot lots at 52c@52½c a pound. In other quarters 55c continues to be asked. Manufacturers have not changed their quotations from 70c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—For want of demand the prussiates continue weak and the yellow was again offered at 63c@65c a pound. For the red potassium prussiate quotations ranged from $1.75 to $2 a pound.

Soda Ash—There were still some of the second hand holders who were said to be willing to dispose of their stocks under the market value, but average quotations were around 3¼c@3⅜c a running pound for soda ash light. Some manufacturers who are reported sold on contract for all of next year are asking about the same price on future deliveries of probable surplus. It is said that only a few manufacturers are making contracts at 1¼c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Sodium Bichromate—Prices on sodium bichromate were again reduced in the open market and as low as 23c a pound was said to have been done. This is below contract offerings for next year, which are given as 25c a pound by several makers. On spot some makers are holding for 26½c@27c a pound.

Sodium Cyanide—The willingness of buyers to absorb spot offerings of sodium cyanide and cyanide mixture, and the sold up condition of the manufacturers again advanced prices on these commodities. The prices of the two are about on a level, with 59c@60c a pound bid and those in possession holding for 65c a pound. The imports of sodium cyanide have fallen off from 3,640,488 pounds in the first seven months of 1915 to 148,142 pounds for the corresponding period in 1916.

Sodium Prussiate—The values on sodium prussiate have steadied somewhat in the last few weeks and prices are holding firm at 44c@45c a pound as the inside prices. What is said to be a superior grade of sodium prussiate, made by the atmospheric nitrogen process, is commanding 47½c and 50c a pound for spot and 40c a pound on contract.

FORMER N. W. D. A. PRESIDENT DIES

John Barry Purcell, of Richmond, Virginia, veteran of the Civil War and a former president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, is dead at the age of 67. Colonel Purcell was born in Richmond, September 17, 1849, and shortly after his graduation from the Virginia Military Institute became connected with the firm of Purcell, Ladd and Company. The deceased was prominent in military and civic activities in Richmond.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

SUMAC IS CLIMBING UPWARD RAPIDLY

Gain of $4 a Ton for Spot Supplies in the Past Week—Trading in Dyestuffs Is Being Resumed—Vegetable Dyes Show a Gain

Trading in all kinds of dyestuffs is gradually being resumed and vegetable dyeing materials particularly show a healthy increase in volume over the business of the last few months. Prices are holding firm in a majority of items and what fluctuations did occur during the week were of minor importance with the possible exception of sumac, which is climbing upward rapidly, having advanced about $4 a ton for spot. Gambier was just a little easier on shipment and aniline oil prices continue more favorable to the buyer than the maker. In regard to the remainder of the items quotations are practically the same as those of last week.

According to the statistics of the monthly summary of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for July, 1916, just issued, the value of the dyes and dyestuffs exported in the seven months ending July 31, is nearly 400 per cent greater than for the corresponding time in 1915, which in turn was over 600 per cent greater than in 1914. The amounts are as follows: 1916, $4,048,343; 1915, $1,270,251; 1914, 191,741. In July of this year, dyestuffs to the amount of $687,550 were exported as against $464,815 in 1915.

An interesting item in the imports for July is the value of the dyestuffs imported from Germany. For months the importations of dyes from Germany have been negligible, but in July their value amounted to $135,464 as against $7 in July, 1915, and $135,589 in the first seven months of this year. It is possible that an approximation may be made from these figures as to the appraisal of the value of the Deutschland cargo by the U. S. Customs officials. In the same month of this year 32,209 pounds of alizarin and alizarin dyes, valued at $58,856, were imported, as against nothing in July of last year.

A detailed report of some of the important items, with import statistics where available, follow:

Albumen—Sales of imported albumen have been reported at 72c a pound during the week, but most dealers are asking 75c@76c a pound, while some are holding firm for 78c a pound. On a firm order for shipment, 72c. c.i.f. New York was quoted. Domestic blood albumen was quoted at 28c@34c a pound and the imported as high as 40c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—No particular change was noticeable in the aniline oil situation, which is still in a weakened condition. Rumors are persistent that some of the stocks of the larger companies are finding their way into the market at very reduced figures. In small quantities 30c a pound is asked but this is cut according to quantity and seller from two to three cents and even five cents a pound. For the salts prices range from 36c a pound upward. Of the latter the imports for the first seven months of this year amounted to 20 pounds with a value of $4 as against 245,033 pounds in 1915 and 1,767,402 pounds in 1914 valued at $61,345 and $124,296 respectively.

Cutch—The demand for cutch is slowly increasing and prices for the week were firm at 8½c@9½c a pound for bales and 11c@12½c for boxes and the extract at 11c@14c a pound. Shipments from Rangoon to all parts from January 1st to August 14 were 6,050 tons in 1916, 3,482 tons in 1915 and 2,209 tons in 1914.

Gambier—The gambier situation eased off just a bit and shipments of common were offered at 8¾c a pound as against 9c@9½c a pound a week ago. On spot 9½c@10½c a pound was quoted. Imports of gambier and their values for the seven months ending July 31 for three years are as follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1916	9,589,980	$749,642
1915	7,043,546	298,606
1914	7,401,626	266,079

In July of this year 245,000 pounds with a value of $23,128, were imported as compared to 854,462 pounds valued at $39,974 in July, 1915.

Indigo—The situation is still unsettled, but dealers, generally, are adhering to the prices as quoted last week which range from the inside figure of $1.05 a pound for Madras to the high $4 a pound for Bengal. The imports of indigo as given below are for the first seven months in the years indicated and include the synthetic and natural varieties.

Year	Pounds	Value
1916	15,163,463	$406,819
1915	8,821,256	212,817
1914	8,714,171	214,145

The imports for July, 1916, show an increase over July, 1915, being 275,524 pounds and 209,199 pounds respectively.

Logwood—There were no changes of note in logwood or its products. The former ranged from $25 a ton for ordinary or inferior wood to $50 for the better grade, and even as high as $60 was asked but no sales were reported at that figure. The solid logwood extract was quoted around 40c and the 51 degree around 24c@25c a pound up was asked and for crystals 45c@50c a pound. Imports of the logs for the first seven months in 1916 show a big increase over preceding years.

Year	Tons	Value
1916	132,885	$4,178,378
1915	27,947	396,711
1914	13,437	166,732

The imports for July amounted to 35,651 tons valued at $1,229,821 in 1916 as against 4,384 tons valued at $53,656 in 1915.

Sumac—Spot stocks of sumac are diminishing and prices have again advanced $75@$76 a ton being asked and for shipment $70@$72 a ton. For the extract the range is from 7c to 13½c a pound, the latter being for the colorless from Sicily sumac. The imports of sumac for the seven months ending July 31, 1916, are almost double those of either of the two preceding years. A comparison follows:

Year	Pounds	Value
1916	15,163,463	$406,819
1915	8,821,256	212,817
1914	8,714,171	214,145

There was a decrease of over 600,000 pounds in the import for July, 1916, which amounted to 940,161, with a value of $28,095, in comparison with July, 1915, when the imports amounted to 1,587,170 pounds, valued at $39,820.

Intermediates as offered by one manufacturing concern are as follows:

Benzoic Acid—Spot $12 a pound, contract $8 a pound.

Benzidine Sulphate—Small spot lots of benzidine sulphate are offered at $2 a pound, on contract the price is shaded according to quantity and terms of delivery.

Dimethylaniline—For spot $1@$1.10 and on contract 80c a pound.

Dinitrochlorbenzol—No spot, contract 60c a pound.

Diphenylamine—For immediate delivery $1.75, on contract $1.25 a pound.

Paranitraniline—No spot available, but ready to contract at $1.35 a pound.

Resorcin—This article is offered both spot and contract. Prices vary according to quantity and time of delivery and are temporarily withheld, but may be had on application.

Toluidine—Spot $1.75@$2.25 a pound depending on quantity, and contract $1.50 a pound.

Orthotoluidine—No spot to offer, contract $2 a pound.

Paratoluidine—No spot, contract $2.25 a pound.

SULPHUR REPORT ISSUED

The statement on sulphur, pyrite, and sulphuric acid issued annually by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, is now available for distribution for 1915.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.54	— .58
Acetone	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetphenetidin	lb.	37.25	—38.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.45	— .57
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	— 2.66
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	— 2.68
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.68	— 2.70
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.70	— .72
97 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .76
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.54	— .55
188 proof	gal.	.55	— .57
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.90
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.50
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09½—	.10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	— 4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	15.	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—23.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.17	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.70	— 3.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½—	.06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½—	.05
Imported	lb.	.24½—	.25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.		— 4.25
Iodide	lb.		— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.		— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.25	—13.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.48
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .69½
Squares of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .70
16's in 1 lb. carton	lb.	—	— .72
24's in 1 lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .72½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .70
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.74	— .75
Monobromated	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Carame', 50 gals.		—	—10.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	— .08
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.06	— .07
Castoreum	lb.	10.00	—10.05
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.59	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½—	.05½
Heavy	lb.	.03¼—	.05
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½—	1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05.
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½—	.05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform	lb.	.50	— .59
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.87	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.30
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	— .40
Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	— .44
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	— 8.60
Ounces	oz.	6.35	— 8.40
Eighths	oz.	6.55	— 8.60
Phosphate	oz.	6.35	— 6.55
Sulphate	oz.	6.75	— 6.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	59	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	10.00	—10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.45
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.51	— .52
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— 13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.75	— 3.85
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph).			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.70	— .71
Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	lb.	.10	— .11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gold	lb.		—
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.45	— .47
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.46	— .47
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.45	— .47
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.37½—	.38
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.35	— .37
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.75	— 3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.12	— .14
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.75	— 1.20
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.20	— .21
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.90
Regular	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Lycopodium	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	— .23
Glcerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.87	— 2.00
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Small flake	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.35	— .40
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.35	— 3.50
Recryst	lb.	5.10	— 5.25
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—81.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Metol	lb.	—	— —
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	5.35	— 5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	— 5.60
¼-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	5.75	— 5.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz boxes	oz.	5.80	— 5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	— 7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab	oz.	8.05	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .09
Balls	lb.	.08	— .09
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	06½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—10.50
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—10.55
Granular	lb.	—	—11.50
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.50
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— 05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .11⅞
Phenolphthalein	lb.	20.00	—21.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	.56	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	.29	— .30
Permanganate	lb.	1.85	— 2.10
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .51
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .52
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
Second hands	oz.	.47	— .50
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	.47	— .50
Resorcin crystals	lb.	28.00	—29.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .34½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Safrol	lb.	.29	— .31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	— 9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Second hands	lb.	3.30	— 3.45
Saltpetre	lb.	.29	— .31
Sandalwood	lb.	.09	— .15
Ground	lb.	.11	— .18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.42¼	— .44¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.15	— .15½
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10½	— .12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	9.00	— 9.20
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¾
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Potato	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Iodide	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½	— .14
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00	— 3.25
Commercial	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.25	— .26
56 degree	lb.	.06½	— .07½
70 degree	lb.	.08½	— .09
80 degree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs.	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.63	— .65
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.57½	— .59
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .28
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17½	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst, casks	lb.	.60	— .63
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .34
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Crystal, bottles	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .16
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		- .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
Valeric	lb.	2.40	— 2.90

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	13.00	—13.05
Artificial	lb.	6.55	— 8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.45	— 3.75
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.55	— .65
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .85
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .17½
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.90	— .95
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14	— .15
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.	lb.	20.00	—20.25
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.	lb.	.50	— .51
Java	lb.	.85	— .88
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Bottles	lb.	1.28	— 1.29
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.80	—10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.05	— 4.15
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Eucalpytus, Australian	lb.	.64	— .70
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.60	— 3.90
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.55
Turkish	lb.	3.50	— 3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Hemlock	lb.	.50	— .60
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.65	— 8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	8.55	— 8.60
Wood,	lb.	1.35	— 1.65
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .90
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	— .85
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Malefern	lb.	8.90	— 9.45
Mustard, natural	lb.	20.00	—20.75
Artificial	lb.	19.00	—19.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.	lb.	2.20	— 2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	lb.	3.00	— 3.05

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.05	—14.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.05	— 6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	13.50	—14.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.50	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	— .80
Safrol	lb	.40	— .43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
West Indian	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .85
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .29
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.90	— 5.35
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.57	— 1.65
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.90
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .55
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.05
Oregon	gal.	.74	— .82
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.36	— .37

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	— .33
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .14
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.30	— .35
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.07	— .09½
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs	lb.	.24½	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd	lb.	.15	— .17½
Condurango	lb.	.19	— .20
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.06	— .06½
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .07½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .14½
Select, bdls.	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .12
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10	— .11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.12	— .14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21½	— .25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	— .04½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.90	— 7.90
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.20
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.55	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42½	— .44½
XX	lb.	.47	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .13
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06½	— .08
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .04½

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.58	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.68	— .77
Borage	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Calendula	lb.	.75	— .95
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	— .60
Belgian	lb.	.54	— .60
Roman	lb.	.50	— .51
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.16	— .18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	— .15
Elder	lb.	.16	— .18
Insect, open	lb.	—	—
Closed	lb.	—	—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.21½	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.30	— .32
Malva blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	.99	— 1.00
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Valencia	lb.	10.90	—11.00
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.05	— .08
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.45	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05¼	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.09½	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.21
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .11
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.29	— .30
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.19	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .11½
Damiana	lb.	.11	— .12
Deer Tongue	lb.	.07	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilullfera	lb.	.24	— .24½
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18½	— .20
Laurel	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.23	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	.40	— .42
French	lb.	.18½	— .19
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .05½
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	4.00	— 4.90
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.06	— .06½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .62
Grinding	lb.	—	— .55
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¾
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.60	— .65
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.24	— .28
Pods	lb.	.35	— .39
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .21
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .09½
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11¾
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06⅜	— .07

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.65	— .68
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .71
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.81	— .90
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .44
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	— .15
German	lb.	.15	— .19
Arnica	lb.	.54	— .64
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	— .46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.04½	— .05
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna, German	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered			
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.09	— .10
Beth	lb.	.20	— .24
Bitter	lb.	.22	— .23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.25	— .40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.00
Unbleached	lb.	.21½	— .25
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05½
Blue	lb.	.05	— .05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.11½	— .12
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.14	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.09	— .10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .35
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.50	— .60
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .10½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .06
Gentian	lb.	.17	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .21
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.08⅜	— .08⅝
Jamaica, unbleached	lb	.20	— .20½
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.45	— 5.60
Powdered	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11¼	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	— .16
Kava Kara	lb.	.18½	— .21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	— .50
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.09	— .09½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.13	— .13½
Finger	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.25	— .29
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.12	— .14
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.30	— .35
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.17	— .18
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .25
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Senega, Northern	lb.	.66	— .67
Southern	lb.	.62	— .63
Serpentaria	lb.	.32	— .36
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .26
Stripped	lb.	.29	— .30
Spikenard	lb.	.10	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	— .10
Squill	lb.	.13	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.05	— .06
Stone	lb.	06	— .06½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.32	— .33
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18½	— .21
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.74	— .75
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.25	— .29
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.09	— .10
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10½	— .13
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.05½	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14½	— .15
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Star	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Caraway	lb.	.28½	— .29
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.22	— .23
Colchicum	lb.	1.04	— 1.05
Conium	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Coriander, natural	lb.	.09	— .09½
Bleached, domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.22	— .22¼
Morocco	lb.	.20	— .20½
Dill	lb.	.14	— .15
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.62	— .67
Italian	lb.	.12	— .13
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
French	lb.	.12	— .12½
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.07	— .07½
Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.29½	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.20½	— .21
Lobelia	lb.	.26½	— .28
Millet, natural	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
California, brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— 12¾
English, yellow	lb.	.12½	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Indian	lb.	.21	— .22
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .13
Chinese	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Parsley	lb.	.20½	— .21
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.30	— .31
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	.28	— .29
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11¼
Quince, select	lb.	.75	— .78
Rape, English	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Japanese	lb.	.06	— .06½
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.29½	— .35
Stramonium	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
China	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08½	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.30	— .34
Seconds	lb.	.27	— .29
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.16	— .17
White	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .28
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.35	— .36
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.24½	— .25
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.00	— 8.50
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.21	— .22
Bees, white	lb.	.42	— .49
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.36	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.26	— .27
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .15
Montan, crude	lb.	.40	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works 48 p.c. b	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04⅝
Powdered	lb.	—	— .05½
Alum, chrome	lb.	.30	— .32
Potash, ground	100 lbs.	—	— 7.10
Lump	100 lbs.	—	— 7.00
Powdered	100 lbs.	—	— 8.00
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Alumina, Sulph., low	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.75
High Grade	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Aluminum Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Lump	lb.	.18	— .20
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Domestic	100 lbs.		— 3.75
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	100 lbs.		
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .10¼
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .18
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.35	— .38
Subacetate (Verdigris)		.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11⅝
White cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¼
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13¼
Powdered	lb.	.14⅞	— .15⅛
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .06¾
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid,			
36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .06
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .07½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06½
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .43
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.53	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .55
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		400	— 425
Prussiate, red	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.30	— .31
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.25	— .27
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100	lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. 100 lbs.	lb.	—	— —
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.55	— .60
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Prussiate	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg.	lb.	.01	— .01¼
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01¼	— .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.72	— .76
Blood	lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .70
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.30	— .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	—55.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton		— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.10	— .12
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Oudes	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Kurpahs	lb.	3.00	— .3.50
Madras	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00	—50.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—54.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Sumac	ton	72.00	—78.00
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.11	— 11¼
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.03	— .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.30	— .35
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12	— .14
Borneo	lb.	.12	— .14
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.16	— .20
Gall	lb.	.18	— .20
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.45	— .50
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.26	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.04½	— .05
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.40	— .46
51 degrees contracts	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.21	— .25
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50	— .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Unclarified	lb.	.06	— .06½
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .11
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .13½

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	8.00	—12.00
Acid Black	lb.	—	— 2.75
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulp onic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.40	— .45
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— —
Anthracene		—	— —
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	—	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylanlline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .80
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .60
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .44
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.85	— 1.00
m—Dinitrotoluene		—	— —
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— 1.75
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Nigrosine, Water Sol.	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
p—Nitraniline	lb.	—	— 1.85
Nitrobenzene	lb.	—	— .27
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .65
Binitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— 1.00
a—Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .42
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluene		—	— —
m—Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	—	—20.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Toluol, Pure	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
p—Toluidene, contract	lb.	—	— 2.25
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50
Xylene, Pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Xylene, Com.	lb.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.69	— .70
Domestic, prime	gal.	.66	— .67
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	80.00	—85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	135.00	—140.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06¼	— .06¾
English	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.09¾	— .10½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Off Prime	gal.	.95	— .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.86	— .88
No. 1	gal.	.81	— .82
No. 2	gal.	.75	— .76
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	.49	— .50
Brown, strained	gal.	.57	— .58
Light, strained	gal.	.59	— .60
Yellow bl'ch'd winter	gal	.61	— .62
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal	.63	— .64
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99	— 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.95	— .96
Prime	gal.	.91	— .92
Dark	gal.	.79	— .80
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11¾	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Saponified	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.07	— .07½
Sperm bleached, winter 38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79	— .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77	— .78
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.12½	— .13
Double pressed	lb.	.13½	— .14
Triple pressed	lb.	.14½	— .15
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.89	— .90
Prime	lb.	.87	— .88
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.63	— .64
Bleached	gal.	.65	— .66
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.67	— .68

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Cochin	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	10.86	—10.90
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.72½	— .73
Summer, white	lb.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .82
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .83
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .84
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .85
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	.99	— 1.00
Foots	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
U. S. P.	gal.	1.75	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Commercial	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Prime, red	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13	— .13½
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.90	— .97
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Poppy	gal.	—	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	.96	— .98
Refined	gal.	.92	— .94
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30	— .31
Second	gal.	.40	— .41
Third	lb.	.51	— .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.10
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40	— .45
Commercial	gal.	.30	— .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal	.45 —	.45½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.40 —	.41
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.37 —	.38
Pitch, prime	**200 lb. bbl.**	**3.75 —**	**4.00**
Tar, pure	50-gal bbls.	6.75 —	7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	— —	6.15

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.37 —	.38
Diamond "I"	lb.	.36 —	.37
V. S. O.	lb.	.37 —	.38
Fine orange	lb.	.33 —	.34
Second orange	lb.	.31 —	.32
T. N	lb.	.30 —	.30½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28 —	.29
Button	lb.	.36 —	.38
Regular, bleached	lb.	.30 —	.31
Bone, Dry	lb.	.37 —	.40

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 —	.21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11⅞—	.12
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.36 —	.37
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 —	.15
Bombay	lb.	.11 —	.11½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.21 —	.22
Mombassa	lb.	.30 —	.30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 —	.26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.26 —	.26½
Penang	lb.	.32 —	.33
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½—	.17¾
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 —	.21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 —	.17
African	lb.	.08¾—	.09
Cochin	lb.	.09½—	.10¼
Japan	lb.	.07¼—	.07½
Mace, Banda	lb.	— —	.58
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.55 —	.55½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19 —	.20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.16½—	.19
Hungarian	lb.	.26 —	.27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17 —	.17¼
White	lb.	.21 —	.21½
Pimento	lb.	.05 —	.06

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	—32.25
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—27.75
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	—33.00
Montgomery		—	—35.00
New Orleans	ton	33,00	—34.00
Corn Cake	short ton	—	—28.50
Meal	short ton	—	—30.60
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	38.00	—39.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	39.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.39
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 —	.75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.38 —	.41
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½—	.20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 —	.22
Medium	lb.	.24 —	.26
Fancy	lb.	.38 —	.42
Honey—			
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 —	.13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½—	.07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	2.71

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.15½—	.16¼
Bahia	lb.	.13½—	.14½
Cuban	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Trinidad	lb.	.15¼—	.16
Hayti	lb.	.12¾—	.13
Maracaibo	lb.	.18 —	.19

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Ar- bu'le	Fed-eral	Wa-ter
Powdered	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	7.00
XXXX	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.05
Confectioners' A	6.90	6.90	6.90	—	6.80
Fine gran.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.90

THE SOUTH'S GREAT CHEMICAL FUTURE FORETOLD BY WELL-KNOWN EXPERTS

Chemists, Engineers and Manufacturers Set Forth Graphically the Tremendous Chemical Resources of That Section

"As a special contribution towards making known the chemical resources of the South and how the development of these resources will enrich the nation in peace and save it from destruction in war," *The Manufacturers' Record*, a weekly paper devoted to Southern industrial interests, has recently issued a special chemical edition. Thirty-five American leaders in science and industry take up the chemical potentialities of the South. The result is not only the important educational contribution that the editors planned, but also a practical and patriotic inspiration.

Arthur D. Little, in his article on "The Synthesis of Southern Wealth," says: "The world has yet to learn that no region on earth can compare with the Southern States as a locus for chemical industries."

South and Germany Compared

"It has long been the habit, which we shall soon outgrow, to refer all things chemical to a German standard," this well-known consulting chemist continues: "Let it now be remembered that Texas alone has an area greater by 55,000 square miles than Germany; that the forests of the South cover 259,000,000 acres, as against 35,000,000 acres for Germany; that southern coal fields are more than 50 times greater than the coal areas of Germany, and southern deposits of iron ores incomparably more extensive. Water-power is essential for electrochemical and electrometallurgical developments. The South offers 5,000,000 horse-power. Cotton is the basis of smokeless powder, celluloid, collodion, artificial leather, photographic films, vulcanized fiber, parchment paper, carbon filaments, certain forms of artificial silk, cellit, cellulose acetate, aeroplane varnishes, lacquers and many other chemical products. Cottonseed oil plus hydrogen yields an edible fat of attractive quality and high food value. Germany, of course, produces no cotton.

"All the basic raw materials for a highly diversified chemical industry conducted on a scale of magnitude which could supply the world are available in superabundance in the South. For fuels it offers coal, petroleum, natural gas and wood waste; for heavy chemicals, sulphur, salt, pyrites, lime; for dyes, synthetic drugs and high explosives, the distillation products of its coke ovens; for paper-making, the cheapest pulp wood in the world; for aluminum, bauxite; clays for Portland cement, pottery and terra-cotta; fuller's earth for refining oils; copper, zinc, lead, manganese and other metals for special alloys, and for ethyl alcohol and ether, wood waste almost beyond measure."

Chemical Resources of the South

To quote some striking figures from but a few of these articles gives some idea of the chemical resources of the South, but a real appreciation of them can only be had by a careful reading of all of these articles. Writing of the making of fertilizers from the atmospheric nitrogen, Frank S. Washburn, president of the American Cyanamid Company, says: "There is potential available water-power to the amount of 3,000,000 practically continuous horse-power, and unlimited deposits of phosphate rock, superior coal, cheaper than elsewhere in the United States, and remarkably pure limestone."

"There are in North Louisiana," writes Professor Coates of the Louisiana University, "large deposits of lignite. They can be mined by uncovering, and are absolutely unused, though they could be made to yield briquette, or could be distilled destructively. If one leaves New Orleans rather early in the morning it is possible to visit in one day the salt mines at Week's and Avery's islands, the oil fields at Jennings and Vinton, and the sulphur mines just outside of Lake Charles. To a chemist, the most interesting thing about these really remarkable deposits is their extraordinary purity. The salt from Week's Island shows on analysis 99.6-99.8 per cent sulphur. The oil, on the other hand, is a fuel oil."

In his article on the new barium industry James M. Hill of the U. S. Geological Survey writes: "The South has vast resources of crude barytes (barium sulphate), which have been developed to some extent and which are the foundation of a chemical industry whose possibilities have just begun to be realized. The South has within its borders, in addition to this basic mineral, all the necessary requirements for the complete development of this industry. It has coal for roasting, natural gas for power, great possibilities of cheap electric power in its many unharnessed streams, and has already in operation a number of plants at which sulphuric acid is made. Incidentally, it has possibilities of making the various coal-tar colors which with barium sulphate (blanc fixe) and barium carbonate make any number of paint pigments."

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.47	— .55
Technical	lb.	.35	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.90	— 3.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.56	— .60
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	13.50	—14.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.62	— .70
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.65	— .73
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.72	— .76
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.55	— 1.80
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs. (3½)	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg, carb.	lb.	.07½	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	— .38
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.90	— 2.45
Bulk	lb.	1.85	— 2.40
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.40	— .50
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%)	oz.	—	— .30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.70	— .72
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .75
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.15
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— 1.80
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous.	lb.	.64	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.54	— .60
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.72	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.87	— 3.10
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Less	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.58½	— .62
Methylic (Wood) bbls	gal.	.75	— .90
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.60	— .65
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— 4.10
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½	— .14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.25	— .30
Granulated	lb.	.25	— .30
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 7.75
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.		.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.55	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .68
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— .65
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.50	— 5.05
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.30	— 5.70
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.45	— .50
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.67	— .77
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	15.00	—16.00
	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.00	— 9.75
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.75	— .90
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.74½—	.76½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.76½—	.78½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.07	— .09
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, Sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.30	— .33
Powdered	lb.	.36	— .38
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.23	— .32
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .35
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾—	.04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.75	— .85
Roman or Belgian	lb.	.55	— .65
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid, vials, 25 gm.	each	—	— .80
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.55	— .60
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.16	— .24
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs.	oz.	—	— 5.40
½ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 5.60
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.75	—11.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Nitrate	oz.	9.50	—10.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 8.50
Phosphate	oz.	7.20	— 8.50
Sulphate	oz.	7.20	— 9.00
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Bbls.	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02	1-5—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.25	— .30
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.40	— .90
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cyripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.40	— .46
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.	gr.	.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.10	— .15
White	lb.	.12	— .17
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	11.00	—16.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.70	— .75
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—10.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.		Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .75
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— 36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.20	— .75
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—11.00
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.06	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.09	— .10
Formaldehyde	lb.	.15	— .20
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .75
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.46	— .47
in cans	lb.	.48	— .49
Less	lb.	.51	— .55
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 3.25
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— .60
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.36	— .40
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .26
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.12	— .15
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	5.00	— 5.27
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.18	— .20
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	5.00	— 5.55
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	6.55	— 7.05
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.50
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.25	— .30
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	oz.	.40	— .53
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .70
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— 1.00
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.22	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— 4.00
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.11	— .15
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb.	14.50	—15.50
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		—
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, 4 ozs.	lb.	.24	— .28
2 oz.	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .22
Ponderous	lb.	.80	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .79
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	7.70	— 7.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Meconate	oz.	—	— 8.75
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	6.30	— 6.50
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	6.40	— 6.60
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ½ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.30	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .77
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large 80 to lb.		.35	— .38
Nux Vomica	lb.	.13	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.30
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.70	— .80
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.35	— 1.60
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newf'land	gal.	3.25	— 3.75
Norwegian	gal.	5.50	— 5.75
Bbls.	ea.	145.00	—165.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	1.50	— 1.65
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.80	— .92
Raw	gal.	.79	— .81
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.32	— .37
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.00	— 4.50
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3 90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.45	— 2.55
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.10	— 1.25
Sandalwood, English	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, bichd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
W'wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50

Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Granulated	lb.	13.00	—14.00
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.		— .75
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.32	— .42
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
etrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.		— 4.25
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45	— 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75	— 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90

Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate (Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
C. P.	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.55½	— .67
Powdered	lb.	.56½	— .70
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 3.90
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.33	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.31	— .40
C. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Permanganate	lb.	1.95	— 2.25
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Acetate	oz.	1.06	— 1.11
Bimuriate	oz.	.94	— .99
Arsenate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Arsenite	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Benzoate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .70
Carbolate	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Citrate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.44	— 1.49
Hydrobromide	oz.	.86	— .91
Hydrochloride	oz.	.86	— .91
Hypophosphite	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.72	— .77
Phosphate	oz.	.88	— .93
Lactate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Salicylate	oz.	.84	— .89
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.50	— .53
5-oz. cans	oz.	.55	— .60
1-oz. cans	oz.	.63	— .65
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.20
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.45	— .50
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	--	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.07	— .09
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		6.50	— 7.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.54	— .60
Clippings	lb.	.35	— 45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	lb.	—	—21.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	— .60
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.65	— 2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.20	— .26
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.35	— .40
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.18	— .20
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused.	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.88	— .92
Cacodylate ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .55
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02¼	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .80
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.23	— .30
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.27	— .32
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonethylmeth, U.S.P.	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— —
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— —
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.20	— .25
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.50	— .75
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Oz.	oz.	.45	— .50

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 2 to October 9, 1916.

ACETONE—33 lbs., $16, Australia.

ACID, ACETIC—27,004 lbs., $3,626, England; 50 lbs., $23, Costa Rica; 250 lbs, $42, Nicaragua; 70 lbs, $4, Hayti; 53,127 lbs., $11,355, Argentina; 48 lbs., $25, Bolivia; 2,500 lbs., $429, Brazil; 500 lbs., $55, Barbados; 184 lbs., $30, Peru; 75 lbs., $8, Bermuda; 1,432 lbs., $150, Brazil; 100 lbs., $28, British Guiana; 10,004 lbs., $4,502, Italy; 180 lbs., $58, Colombia.

ACID, BENZOIC—10 lbs., $73, Colombia.

ACID, BORIC—224,000 lbs., $27,440, England; 210 lbs., $31, Costa Rica; 30 lbs., $42, Nicaragua; 490 lbs., $82, Mexico; 220 lbs., $39, Brazil; 110 lbs., $19, Brazil; 661 lbs., $86, Venezuela; 11,179 lbs., $1,317, China; 110 lbs., $77, Brazil; 3,064 lbs., $357, Cuba; 400 lbs., $64, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—12 lbs., $18, Costa Rica; 285 lbs., $220, Brazil; 11 lbs., $3, Venezuela; 2,000 lbs., $2,509, Japan; 17,500 lbs., $8,088, Norway; 500 lbs., $305, Colombia.

ACID, CITRIC—1,115 lbs., $640, Cuba; 3,050 lbs., $2,000, Argentina; 713 lbs., $497, Brazil; 100 lbs, $35, Mexico; 22 lbs., $17, Brazil; 55 lbs., $38, Peru; 22 lbs., $17, Venezuela; 100 lbs., $68, Colombia.

ACID, MURIATIC—3,067 lbs., $102, Mexico; 53,556 lbs., $1,317, Cuba; 22,588 lbs., $1,442, San Domingo; 7,050 lbs., $293, Dutch East Indies; 11,303 lbs., $376, Mexico; 75,980 lbs., $1,822, Cuba.

ACID, OXALIC—110 lbs., $70, Mexico; 75 lbs., $49, Mexico; 44 lbs., $30, Venezuela.

ACID, PICRIC—529,269 lbs., $795,661, Russia in Europe; 11 lbs., $23, Venezuela; 481,126 lbs., $482,726, France; 309,207 lbs., $274,857, France.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—1,120 lbs., $180, Australia.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—20 lbs., $74, Australia.

ACID, SALICYLIC—3,080 lbs., $5,670, England; 18 lbs., $33, Brazil; 3,696 lbs., $9,750, Russia in Europe; 2 lbs., $7, Brazil; 26 lbs., $64, Australia.

ACID, SULPHURIC—13,300 lbs., $268, Cuba; 395 lbs., $57, Brazil; 1,352 lbs., $30, Dutch East Indies; 598 lbs., $54, Peru; 185 lbs., $11, Venezuela; 82,600 lbs., $1,802, Mexico; 2,102 lbs., $116, Brazil.

ACID, TARTARIC—255 lbs., $204, Brazil; 250 lbs., $152, Venezuela.

ALCOHOL—18 gals., $14, San Domingo; 1,225,792 gals., $411,579, France.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—200 gals., $136, French West Indies.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$1,875, Cuba; $58, Argentina; $163, Dutch East Indies, $300, Mexico.

AMMONIAC, SAL—219 lbs., $28, Mexico; 18 lbs., $2, Brazil.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$420, Argentina; $905, Brazil; $39, Cuba; $460, Brazil.

AMMONIUM ANHYDROUS—$77, Mexico; $477, Brazil; $582, Dutch East Indies; $3,017, Argentina; $396, Mexico; $4,886, China; $111, Brazil.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$43,751, France; $154,583, Italy; $29,048, Russia in Europe.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$248, Mexico; $1,869, Netherlands.

BALSAMS—$175, Mexico; $7, China.

BEES WAX—25 lbs., $3, Panama.

BORAX—$82, Panama; $9, British West Indies; $38, Hayti; $62, Cuba; $23,046, England; $119, Mexico; $18, Danish West Indies; $40, Venezuela; $3, British West Indies; $6, Hayti.

BROMINE—$44, Uruguay.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—240 lbs., $16, Panama; 109 lbs., $3, Cuba; 661,190 lbs., $17,435, Dutch East Indies; 456 lbs., $18, Mexico; 14,242 lbs., $502, Venezuela; 1,000 lbs., $25, Bermuda; 100,000 lbs., $3,710, Mexico; 100 lbs., $3, French West Indies; 45,000 lbs., $1,320, Australia; 146 lbs., $12, Mexico; 120 lbs., $7, Barbados; 6,000 lbs., $396, Brazil; 11,000 lbs., $330, Chile.

CASTOR OIL—350 gals., $6, Nicaragua; 150 gals., $225, Honduras; 270 gals., $453, Nicaragua; 65 gals., $116, Panama; 500 gals., $544, British West Indies; 267 lbs., $320, Cuba; 87 lbs., $125, Brazil; 3 gals., $7, Peru; 1,000 gals., $1,088, Cuba; 90 gals., $129, British Guiana; 140 gals., $219, Australia; 20 gals., $28, Panama; 8 gals., $11, Chile; 150 gals., $170, Ecuador.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$9, Chile.

CHLORINE—28,168 lbs., $5,670, Russia in Europe.

CHLOROFORM—$72, Costa Rica; $40, Mexico; $39, Dutch East Indies; $7, Cuba; $66, Argentina; $58, Chile; $27, Venezuela; $473, France.

COCOA BUTTER—$11,800, Norway; $48, Peru; $50, Brazil.

COCOANUT OIL—$1,565, Norway; $587, Cuba; $1,151, Cuba; $772, Chile; $458, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—21,236 lbs., $1,968, Uruguay; 3,325 lbs., $503, Cuba; 1,328 lbs., $200, Netherlands.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$21, Costa Rica; $160, Panama; $2, Bermuda; $112, Colombia.

DEXTRINE—1,500 lbs., $60, Australia; 1,250 lbs., $149, England.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$5,028, England; $17, Costa Rica; $6, Panama; $26,723, Brazil; $891, British India; $2,343, France; $3,766, Mexico; $90, Venezuela; $65, Portgual; $1,216, Spain; $50, Mexico; $75, Cuba; $136, Brazil; $2,128, Japan; $331, Philippine Islands, $750, France; $5,160, Italy; $280, England; $974, Australia.

DYEWOOD, CRUDE—158 tons, $4,800, France.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$1,900, England; $15, Costa Rica; $1,350, Argentina; $3,798, Brazil; $520, Chile; $10,384, England; $5,082, Mexico; $506, Brazil; $4, Japan; $5,600, Italy; $42, Brazil; $10, Australia.

EPSOM SALTS—560 lbs., $18, Costa Rica; 143 lbs., $4, Honduras; 1,000 lbs., $30, Nicaragua; 1,000 lbs., $28, Salvador; 350 lbs., $12, Mexico; 429 lbs., $12, Hayti; 102 lbs., $6, Ecuador; 113 lbs., $8, Mexico; 1,102 lbs., $39, Argentina; 50 lbs., $2, Venezuela, 129 lbs., $4, Bermuda; 118 lbs., $8, Mexico; 320 lbs., $14, British West Indies; 18,800 lbs., $952, Brazil; 23,112 lbs., $554, Brazil; 265 lbs., $7, Colombia.

ETHER—$4, Brazil; $64, Dutch East Indies; $25, Cuba; $10, Chile; $19, Uruguay; $39, Dutch West Indies; $236, Venezuela; $32, China; $22, Colombia; $49, Colombia.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$21, Mexico; $44, Chile; $54, Argentina.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$16, Mexico; $16, Jamaica; $24, Trinidad; $5, British West Indies; $17, Cuba; $114, Colombia; $230, England; $341, Panama; $181, Mexico; $26, British West Indies; $257, Cuba; $30, Hayti; $299, Argentina; $1,007, Brazil; $30, England; $147, Mexico; $10, Dutch West Indies; $59, British Guiana; $20, Bermuda; $20, Barbados; $6, Cuba; $132, Brazil, $123, Australia; $154, Cuba; $60, Venezuela; $527, Australia.

FORMALDEHYDE—13,172 lbs., $1,400, England; 300 lbs., $90, Salvador; 370 lbs., $72, Mexico; 280 lbs., $76, Brazil; 3,850 lbs., $517, Dutch East Indies; 52,518 lbs., $5,376, Russia in Europe; 400 lbs., $46, Costa Rica; 799 lbs., $99, Cuba; 551 lbs., $231, Uruguay; 65,251 lbs., $6,375, Russia in Europe; 11,200 lbs., $1,400, England; 2,006 lbs., $200, Mexico; 4,200 lbs., $238, Brazil; 27,350 lbs., $2,633 Philippine Islands; 77,544 lbs., $8,320, France; 8,000 lbs., $940, Australia.

FORMALDEHYDE, PARA—$110, England.

GINSENG ROOT—59 lbs., $265, Philippine Islands.

GLUCOSE—691,580 lbs., $19,696, England; 960 lbs., $29, Panama; 40,855 lbs., $1,107, Cuba; 40,630 lbs., $1,159, Norway; 201,720 lbs., $6,048; England; 1,261,080 lbs., $35,917, England; 2678 lbs., $81, Australia.

GLYCERIN—100 lbs., $46, Salvador; 220 lbs., $138, Mexico; 200 lbs., $90, Cuba; 1,495 lbs., $837, Argentina; 3,850 lbs., $2,310, Uruguay; 1,725 lbs., $946, Dutch East Indies; 15,300 lbs., $7,262, Argentina; 167 lbs., $89, Colombia; 50 lbs., $25, Peru; 3,200 lbs., $1,440, Uruguay; 10 lbs., $5 San Domingo; 22 lbs., $11, Venezuela; 4,200 lbs., $1,500 England; 200 lbs., $91, Cuba; 18,400 lbs., $8,400, Japan; 220 lbs., $410, Philippine Islands; 50 lbs., $26, Guatemala; 2,720 lbs., $1,053, China.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$54, Costa Rica; $18, Panama; $66, Mexico; $1,145, Cuba; $395, Brazil; $92, Newfoundland; $69, Jamaica; $160, Cuba; $321, Chile; $141, Colombia; $15, Peru; $3, Mexico; $8, San Domingo; $35, Venezuela; $380, Danish West Indies; $32, Philippine Islands; $37, Brazil.

IODINE—$106, Peru.

LEAD ACETATE—$10, San Domingo.

LEAD ARSENATE—$755, Australia.

LEAD CHLORIDE—$10, Danish West Indies.

LEAD SUGAR—$1,286, Dutch East Indies.

LIME CHLORIDE—$10, Danish West Indies; $11,240, Netherlands; $58, Cuba.

OPIUM—$48, Brazil.

PARIS GREEN—$800, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—5,769 lbs., $10,322, England; 1,256 lbs., $2,945, England.

PERFUMERY—$94, Norway; $78, Canada; $59, Costa Rica; $120, Panama; $43, Salvador; $198, Newfoundland; $182, Jamaica; $15, Trinidad; $44, British West Indies; $1,786, Cuba; $113, Chile; $642, Colombia; $18, Ecuador; $444, Peru; $4,072, England; $179, Costa Rica; $23, Honduras; $1,293, Panama; $145, Mexico; $1,350, Cuba; $143, Dutch West Indies; $201, Hayti; $56, Bolivia; $135, Brazil; $286, Chile; $71, Colombia; $1,963, Ecuador; $87, Para; $719, Peru, $150, Dutch East Indies; $40, France, $83, England; $414, Mexico; $38, Barbados; $133, French West Indies; $5, San Domingo; $203, Brazil; $184, British Guiana; $1,865, Peru; $273, Venezuela; $916, China; $407, Japan; $665, Portugal; $142, Bermuda; $96, Mexico; $16, Barbados; $48, British West Indies; $276, Cuba; $159, French West Indies; $918, British Guiana; $2,738, Philippine Islands; $2,400, France; $3,645, England; $25, Jamaica; $23, British West Indies; $97, Brazil; $21, Colombia; $1,470; Venezuela; $935, China; $5,894, Australia; $428, British West Africa; $7, British South Africa.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$863, England; $34, Panama; $69, Mexico; $6, British West Indies; $21, Hayti; $874, Brazil; $106, Dutch East Indies; $1,220, England; $99, Ireland; $7, Bermuda; $19, Mexico; $21, British West Indies; $6, San Domingo; $121, Peru; $1,650, Venezuela; $511, China; $34, Portugal; $320, England; $29, Mexico; $64, Barbados; $4, Jamaica; $19, British West Indies; $180, Cuba; $5, Danish West Indies; $924, Brazil; $20, British South Africa; $64, Italy; $3,720, Russia in Europe; $5,621, England; $715, Australia; $343, British West Africa; $343, British South Africa.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—306 lbs., $133, Panama; 3,482 lbs., $1,819, Brazil; 5,180 lbs., $2,590, Dutch East Indies; 3,010 lbs., $1,143, Brazil.

POTASSIUM CAUSTIC—$9, Peru; 250 lbs., $325, England.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—1,120 lbs., $515, Argentina; 7,541 lbs., $3.424, Brazil; 11,200 lbs., $8.064, Chile; 112 lbs., $56, Peru; 1,250 lbs., $538 Mexico; 112 lbs., $56, Mexico; 22,400 lbs., $825, Russia in Europe; 1,176 lbs., $677, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—10,120 lbs., $3,360, Portugal.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—224 lbs., $145, Peru; 12,400 lbs., $6,700, Mexico.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—55 lbs., $97, Venezuela.

POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE—2,500 lbs., $3,650, Brazil.

QUICKSILVER—10 lbs., $13, Cuba; 30,000 lbs., $22,500, England.

QUININE—$479, Mexico; $7, San Domingo; $22, Peru; $101, Brazil.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$889, England; $52, Nicaragua; $142, Hayti; $62, Brazil; $955, France; $972, England; $14, Mexico; $64, Peru; $2,490, Japan; $6,800, England; $102, Mexico; $80, Colombia.

ALOL—12 lbs., $50, Costa Rica; 300 lbs., $1,500, Norway; 6,206 lbs., $27,255, Russia in Europe; 2,240 lbs., $8,960, England; 33 lbs., $180, Brazil; 15 lbs., $51, Australia.

SALTPETER—200 lbs., $26, Panama; 12,142 lbs., $3,010, Argentina; 978 lbs., $122, Ecuador; 14,350 lbs., $2,792, Brazil.

SOYA BEAN OIL—9,000 lbs., $1,005, Jamaica.

Exportations—*Cont'd*

SODA ASH—50,133 lbs., $1,455, Mexico; 79 lbs., $3, Dutch West Indies; 4,173 lbs., $142, Dutch East Indies; 5,632 lbs., $.97, Brazil; 45,000 lbs., $1,200, Denmark; 38,089 lbs., $761, Netherlands; 274,100 lbs., $8,629, Sweden; 1,034 lbs., $34, Colombia.

SODA, CAUSTIC—291 lbs., $27, Salvador; 31,410 lbs., $1,359, Mexico; 79,650 lbs., $3,632, Argentina; 77234 lbs., $5,100, Brazil; 2,100 lbs., $99, Peru; 40,500 lbs., $1,620, Dutch East Indies; 3,475 lbs., $144, Mexico; 7,200 lbs., $360, San Domingo; 14,790 lbs., $487, Brazil; 9,450 lbs., $421, Peru; 7,262 lbs., $291, Venezuela; 112,000 lbs., $3,920, China; 145,903 lbs., $8,639, Dutch East Indies; 61,992 lbs., $2,145, England; 222,561 lbs., $6,947, Mexico; 7,750 lbs., $228, Cuba; 5,671 lbs., $233, French West Indies; 331,338 lbs., $17,139, Brazil; 6,950 lbs., $228, Peru; 12,027 lbs., $613, Philippine Islands; 3,600,698 lbs.; $125,896, France; 214,082 lbs., $10,664, Italy; 2,268 lbs., $102, Netherlands; 42,961 lbs., $1,502, England; 10,800 lbs., $486, Brazil.

SODA, SAL—750 lbs., $8, Costa Rica; 10,725 lbs., $128, Panama; 180 lbs., $3, British West Indies; 365 lbs., $4, Bermuda; 247 lbs., $5, Peru; 625 lbs., $9, Bermuda; 20,500 lbs., $210, Cuba; 125 lbs., $2, Danish West Indies; 6,000 lbs., $92.

SODIUM ACETATE—56,322 lbs., $7,040, England; 2,335 lbs., $322, Mexico.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—148 lbs., $7, Costa Rica; 3,015 lbs., $70, Salvador; 3,460 lbs., $83, Mexico; 410 lbs., $9, Hayti; 1,099 lbs., $42, Brazil; 112 lbs. $4, Bermuda; 3,574 lbs., $458, Mexico; 312 lbs., $8, Venezuela; 112 lbs., $3, British West Indies; 550 lbs., $12, Danish West Indies; 750 lbs., $15, Brazil.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—21,363 lbs., $6,732, France; 9,185 lbs., $2,569, Australia.

SODIUM CYANIDE—10,000 lbs., $4,900, Dutch East Indies; 600 lbs., $300, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHATE—3,366 lbs., $102, Panama; 300 lbs., $9, Brazil; 200 lbs., $5, Peru; 2,000 lbs., $50, Dutch East Indies; 2,300 ibs., $58, Dutch East Indies; 100 lbs., $10, Bermuda.

SODIUM NITRATE—6,500 lbs., $327, Brazil; 2,000 lbs., $80, Bermuda; 1,618 lbs., $202, Mexico.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—181,440 lbs., $2,294, Australia; 3,360 lbs., $910, New Zealand.

SODIUM SALTS—$17, British West Indies; $56, Brazil; $9, Uruguay; $1,301, England; $102, Mexico; $7, Danish West Indies; $131, Venezuela; $27, British West Indies; $54, Cuba; $153, Philippine Islands; $7,227, Italy; $44, Brazil; $147, Colombia.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—44 lbs., $149, Mexico; 234 lbs., $543, Australia.

SODIUM SILICATE—10,463 lbs., $317, Venezuela; 3,219 lbs., $247, Mexico; 2,800 lbs., $579, Cuba; 2,340 lbs., $117, Colombia; 3,340 lbs., $44, China.

SODIUM SULPHATE—125 lbs., $3, Bermuda; 5,958 lbs., $60, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—100 lbs., $14, Mexico; 9,384 lbs., $375, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHITE—484 lbs., $51, Mexico.

SPONGES—10 lbs., $11, British Guiana; 5,302 lbs., $3,650, England; 3 lbs., $3, Mexico; 2,534 lbs., $2,578, Brazil; 364 lbs., $374, Australia.

TRINITROTOLUOL—58,453 lbs., $51,500, England; 414,000 lbs., $410,580, Russia in Europe; 250,000 lbs., $250,000, France; 450,000 lbs., $450,000, France; 114,772 lbs., $111,329, Russia in Europe; 412,527 lbs., $400,150, Russia in Europe.

ZINC OXIDE—330,750 lbs., $32,000, Denmark; 9,600 lbs., $972, Newfoundland; 2,094 lbs., $255, Cuba; 220 lbs. $42, Argentina; 220 lbs., $32, Bolivia; 51,034 lbs., $4,809, England; 110 lbs., $17, Costa Rica; 600 lbs., $108, Panama; 750 lbs., $88, Cuba; 100 lbs., $17, Colombia; 241,000 lbs., $12,000, Russia in Europe; 168,000 lbs., $16,660, England; 10,200 lbs., $1,739, Mexico; 894 lbs., $125, Cuba; 2,500 lbs., $347, French West Indies; 435 lbs., $64, Australia; 134,400 lbs., $13,108, England; 10,531 lbs., $2,574, Chile.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 2 to October 9, 1916

ACID—
2 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Bordeaux.
1 cs., Hamilton & Co., Bordeaux.
480 carboys, 93 cks., R. W. Greef Co., Rotterdam.
125 crates, formic, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
6 kegs, tartaric, G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.

ALMOND MEAL—
4 bbls., Lehn & Fink, London.

ANTIMONY OXIDE—
58 bbls., C. W. Leavitt & Co., Barcelona.

ANTIMONY SULPHUR—
60 csks., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.

ARGOLS—
669 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Lisbon.

BALSAMS—
30 cs., copaiba, G. Amsinck & Co., Para.
9 cs., copaiba, Yplesias, Lobo & Co., Ciudad Bolivar.

BERRIES—
80 bgs., juniper, Brown Bros., & Co., London.

BARK—
37 bs., medicinal, Brown Bros., & Co., London.

BEANS—
3 cs., vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz.
3 cs., vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Vera Cruz.

CALOMEL—
10 cs., National Aniline & Chemical Co., London.

CANTHARIDES—
1 cse., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

CAMPHOR—
250 cs., Standard Bank of South America, London.
50 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.

CAPSICUM—
750 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool.

CARDAMOMS—
13 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Colombo.
21 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.

CASEIN—
850 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Bordeaux.
64 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.
128 bgs., Atterbury Bros., London.
50 bgs., Casein Mfg. Co., London.
107 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
262 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., London.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
3 cs., Essential Oil Trading Co., Bordeaux.

CHLOROFORM—
3 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.

COCAINE—
2 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, London.

COLOCYNTH—
1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

COPRA—
45 bgs., Steiger Trading Co., Vera Cruz.
650 bgs., Gorgas-Pierre Mfg. Co., Trinidad.

COPPER OXIDE—
7 csks., B. F. Drakenfield & Co., Liverpool.

CRAYFISH BONE—
150 cs., Matthew Drug Import Co., Bordeaux.
33 cs., Aschenbach & Miller, Barcelona.

DIVI-DIVI—
68 bgs., Graham, Hinckley & Co., Trinidad.
929 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracaibo.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—
2 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
100 csks., indigo paste, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
1 csk., dyewood, R. J. Keller, Bordeaux.
25 csks., sumac extract, R. J. Keller, Bordeaux.
5 csks., orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London.
5 csks., orchil libuor, Lunham & Moore, Liverpool.
1 cs., dyes, H. W. Warley, Santiago.
155 bgs., gambier, Androvetta & Townsend, London.
27 chests, indigo, Farish Co., London.
10 csks., orchil liquor, W. A. Ross & Co., London.

FLOWERS—
3 bs., Schieffelin & Co., Havre.

ESSENCES—
12 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Vera Cruz.
10 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
9 cs., orange, Brown Bros. & Co., Kingston.
4 cs., orange, Colonial Bank, Kingston.
201 cs., J. B. Horner, Palermo.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
53 csks., Funch, Edey & Co., Bordeaux.
30 bbls., National Park Bank, Bordeaux.
6 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Kingston.
2 cs., C. L. Huisking, London.

EXTRACTS—
5 cs., digitalis, Lehn & Fink, London.
1 cs., dandelion, Lehn & Fink, London.

GUARANA—
2 cs., Thomson & Co., Manoas.

GUMS—
44 bgs., tragacanth, Thurston & Braldich, London.
129 bgs., tragacanth, British Consul General, London.
50 bbls., tragacanth, C. F. Gledhill & Co., London.
100 cs., matic, Nassalcos Import Co., Calamata.
280 lbs., chicle, American Chicle Co., Belize.
4 bgs., chicle, British Consul General, Belize.
32 bdls., chicle, Graham, Hinckley & Co., Progresso.
490 bgs., arabic, American Exchange National Bank, Liverpool.
106 bgs., arabic, F. M. Duche & Sons, Liverpool.
2 cs., asafoetida, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
30 cs., tragacanth, Baring Bros. & Co., London.

HERBS—
15 pgs., medicinal, Tsicon, Calamata.
54 pgs., medicinal, Irving National Bank, Calamata.

HYDROSULPHITE—
52 csks., Lunham & Moore, Bordeaux.
55 csks., L. Lazard, Bordeaux.

IRON OXIDE—
30 csks., Richer, Piver & Co., Liverpool.

IODIDE, ETHYL—
1 cs., Thos. Nevin, London.

KOLA NUTS—
17 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada.

JUICES—
241 puncheons, 210 hhds., lime, Evans Sons, Lesher & Webb, St. Croix.
2 bbls., lime, Gillespie Bros. & Co., St. Croix.

LEAVES—
75 bs., senna, P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
27 bgs., thyme, Coroneo Bros., Piraeus.
5 bgs., medicinal, Loaiza & Co., Valparaiso.
450 bs., senno, F. H. Cone, London.
300 bs., senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.
150 bs., senna, National Bank of India, London.
150 bs., senna, Green & Co., London.
655 bs., senna, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

LIME SALTS—
7 csks., A. Klipstein & Co., Liverpool.

MANGROVE BARK—
200 bgs., British Consul General, Belize.

MANNA—
10 cs., Lehn & Fink, Palermo.
4 cs., Smith, Kline & French, Palermo.

Importations—*Cont'd*

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
26 cs., medicinal goods, E. Fougera & Co., London.
1 cs., medicine, Merck & Co., Buenos Ayres.
68 cs., drugs, Brown Bros. & Co., Havre.
1 cs., drugs, J. W. Hampton, Jr., St. Croix.

MUSK—
2 cs., artificial, C. L. Huisking, Rotterdam.

NUX VOMICA—
260 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

OILS—
325 bbls., codliver, British Purchasing Agent, Bergen.
75 bbls., codliver, G. Amsinck & Co., Bergen.
1 csk., codliver, Thos. Nevin, London.
25 bbls., codliver, P. E. Anderson & Co., Bergen.
7 cs., Haarlem, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co., Rotterdam.
10 cs., Haarlem, W. F. Synder, Rotterdam.
1 dr., vegetable, W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Barrios.
10 drs., citronella, Colgate & Co., Colombo.
35 drs., citronella, E. Hills Sons & Co., Colombo.
35 drs., citronella, Bank of Brit., North America, Colombo.
9 drs. citronella, Bank of Brit. North America, Colombo.
9 drs., citronella, G. Lueders & Co., Colombo.
11 drs., citronella, Brown Bros. & Co., Colombo.
371 pgs., cocoanut, Proctor & Gamble, London.
138 bbls., codliver, British Consul, St. Johns, N. F.
15 csks., palm, Swan & Finch Co., Liverpool.
2 drs., copaiba, American Trading Co., Ciudad Bolivar.
200 csks., creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Dundee.

PAPRIKA—
200 bgs., Interocean Forwarding Co., Alicante.

PERFUMERY—
3 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Bordeaux.
10 cs., Bennet & Davis, Copenhagen.
9 cs., F. R. Arnold & Co., Havre.
1 cs., E. H. Burr, Havre.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
1 bbl., 4 csks., J. C. Wiarda & Co., Havana.

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—
1,517 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Ayres.

QUICKSILVER—
2 flasks, K. Mandell & Co., Tampico.

QUININE—
15 cs., J. H. Taft & Co., Rotterdam.

ROOTS—
5 bs., medicinal, J. Alcantara & Son, Barbados.
3 pkgs., iris, R. F. Downing & Co., London.
10 bs., musk, W. B. Presman, London.
19 bs., dandelion, Brown Bros. & Co., London.

SEED—
34 bgs., poppy, J. R. Marquette, Jr., London.
610 bgs., sunflower, Irving National Bank, Buenos Ayres.
465 bgs., canary, R. T. French & Co., Buenos Ayres.
1,658 bgs., canary, G. Amsinck & Co., Buenos Ayres.
300 bgs., rapeseed, J. W. Wood & Sons, London.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
35 cs., United States Smelting Co., London.

SODIUM SILICO FLUORIDE—
500 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Copenhagen.

SPICES—
37 lbs., cinnamon, Dodwell & Co., Colombo.
95 bgs., chillies, Balfour, Williamson & Co., Liverpool.
100 cs., pimento, Colonial Bank, Kingston.

SPONGES—
4 cs., D. S. Hesse & Bro., London.
3 cs., Freirich & Mansell, London.
166 cs., Lasker & Bernstein, London.
194 bs., British Consul General, Vera Cruz.

SULFOTHIZAL—
4 csks., I. G. Leon Corporation, Bordeaux.
10 cs., Burck & Kleps, Bordeaux.
1 cs., Smith, Kline & French, Bordeaux.

SULFURO MOLYBDENO—
5 csks., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Arica.

TALC—
500 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Bordeaux.
550 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bordeaux.

TETRANITRATE TABLETS—
1 cse., N. S. Goodyear, London.

THYMOL—
1 cse., Lehn & Fink, London.

TURMERIC—
416 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London.

VANADIUM—
2,800 sks., J. Hughes, Callao.

WAX—
40 bgs., ceresine, M. W. Parsons, London.
111 bgs., carnauba, Winter Son & Co., Ceara.
99 cs., carnauba, D. Steengrafe, Ceara.
22 bgs., bees, J. H. Rossbach & Bros., Valparaiso.
111 bgs., bees, Guaranty Trust Co., Valparaiso.
9 bgs., bees, Retancourt & Co., Nuevitas.
47 bgs., bees, F. E. Padro, Havre.
200 bgs., paraffin, Union Petroleum Co., Liverpool.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Current River Furnace and Chemical Company, Kansas City, Mo.; capital $50,000, one-half paid; to treat and reduce ores of all kinds and to manufacture chemicals from wood and mineral products; W. A. Thompson, W. H. Langford, W. A. Rule.

Ponce de Leon Beauty Preparation, Inc., New York; capital, $50,000; cosmetics, creams, lotions, kindred products; C. A. Bennett, A. Birenbach, G. J. Ranger, 30 West 58th street.

American Truss and Supply Company, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; capital, $20,000; trusses, supplies, drugs, chemicals; J. Fisher, J. G. Gallup, S. C. Clark, 218 Albermarle street, Rochester.

Standard Drug Company, West New York, N. J.; capital, $5,000; to deal in drugs and chemicals; M. Kisensladt, L. Kisensladt, West New York; M. Mocsovitch, Jersey City.

Silica Products Company, Mangum, Okla.; capital, $100,000; W. D. Gully, Frances Gully, J. C. Gully, Mangum.

Ferguson Drug Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; capital, $2,000; to engage in a general retail and wholesale drug business; J. W. Cass, J. S. Ferguson, P. C. Muse, G. L. Smith, J. R. Gardner.

Brown Pharmaceutical Company, Wilmington, Del.; capital, $50,000; to manufacture and sell chemicals, etc.; Thomas R. Brown, Henry S. Whitaker, J. M. Myers, all of Wilmington.

Aromatic Chemical Company, Inc., Boston; capital, $50,000; Warren Motley, Jos. A. Locke, G. C. Cutler, Jr.

P. A. B. Company, Newark, N. J.; capital, $125,000; to manufacture all kinds of chemicals; T. S. Askew, New York; W. Prout, Bernardsville; E. Birkholz, Newark.

National Pathological Laboratory of New York, Inc., Eddyville, N. Y.; capital, $5,000; chemists, pathologists, farms, health foods, kitchens, restaurants; H. E. Mathey, H. S. Warren, J. C. Aikman, 18 East 41st street, N. Y.

Manhattan Trading Corporation, New York; capital, $15,000; colors, chemicals, dyes, drugs; M. and R. J. Graj, H. Averbeck, 1123 Woodycrest.

Economic Pharmacy, Louisville, Ky.; capital, $3,000; debt limit, $2,000; to do a general drug business; Theodore Rectanus, Anna Rectanus, E. W. Sperzel.

The Gesto Company, Inc., Brooklyn; capital, $20,000; health foods, drugs, pharmaceuticals; E. McEllicot, F. J. Bruce, E. V. May, 445 63d street, Brooklyn.

Gloria Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; I. D. Mehlman, E. Koppelman, A. D. Lindemann, 153 Rivington street.

Reed Drug Company, Youngstown, O.; capital, $100,000; C. G. Reed, A. G. Reed, L. W. Ritzle, E. Boyd, H. G. Bye.

Tennessee Medicine Company, Winchester, Tenn.; capital, $5,000; to engage in the manufacture and sale of medicine; J. C. Hale, W. P. Hall, W. E. Walker, W. P. Grisard, J. L. Lynch.

Air Blown Products Company, Inc., Jersey City, N. J.; capital, $150,000; chemists, druggists, foundry, factory supplies; E. Frankel, D. Cohen, A. C. Knoeller, 8 Clinton avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Metallic Chemical Company, Inc., Utica, N. Y.; capital, $100,000; chemists, A. J. Foley, A. W. Thomsen, W. E. Lewis, 406 Rutger street, Utica.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of Drug and Chemical Markets, published at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1916. State of New York, County of New York—ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared D. O. Haynes, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Drug and Chemical Markets, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse side of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are: Publishers, D. O. Haynes & Co. Editor and Managing Editor, C. E. Wright. Business Manager, D. O. Haynes, all of 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.) D. O. Haynes & Co. and D. O. Haynes, 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y. F. J. Haynes, St. Paul, Minn. E. King, 15 William St., N. Y.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has an interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him. D. O. Haynes, Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 3d day of October, 1916.

(Seal) JOHN F. COUCH, Notary Public, Kings Co., Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

(My commission expires March 30, 1918.)

The Manila Trading & Supply Company, with New York offices at 11 Broadway, has recently opened a chemical department in its Manila house, and has taken the agency for McKesson & Robbins, New York, covering the Philippines. The concern does an export and import business.

Want Ads

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LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Votteller Drug Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of $40,000, to do a wholesale and retail business in drugs, now has a total of seven stores in Louisville, including the three recently purchased from H. O. Hurley. The concern's president, W. Oscar Votteller, already controlled a chain of four.

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